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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 175



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PGU, WCH (CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP--Tokyo, 12 Mar (KINHSA)--Two Chinese, one Japanese and one South Korean moved to clash in the fourth round as competition in the third round ended at the third world amateur "go" championships here today. China's Ma Xiaochun today defeated Terence Stacey of Britain and another Chinese player Shao Zhensheng won from his compatriot Liu Xiangrong, all in the middle of the game. The current championships, sponsored jointly by the Japanese Chess Association and the Japan Airlines (JAL), were contested by a total of 30 male and one female chess players hailing from 23 countries and regions. Before qualifying for the last four, home player Murakami Fumiyoshi eliminated Park Yoon Suk of South Korea and South Korea's Park Sang Gon beat Britain's Ron Snyder in the third round. [Text] [ON121520 Beijing KINHSA in English 1508 GMT 12 Mar 81]

CNO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

'RADIO SA VI' ON IDEOLOGICAL CONFUSION IN CHINA

00102144 (Clandestine) SA VI Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] The popular saying goes "maintain an army for a thousand days to use it for an hour." Hence, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping's instructions for army leaders to pay more attention to military training is correct. If training has not been properly stressed in peacetime, the army will take a beating in battle.

However, it must be understood that leaders of the several million-strong armed forces are from societies of the various nationalities across the country. Naturally, the various social problems and the people's sentiments are reflected in the army. For example, the people of various nationalities of the nation are most concerned for the nation's future economic development and improvement in living standards for the cadres and people generally. They also are most concerned about whether the current policies will change or not. Such problems also concern most of the commanders and fighters of the entire army.

The current situation reflected in the army is: The commanders and fighters have most misgivings about repeated errors in economic policies, repeated revisions of economic plans and repeated changes in political slogans. Although leaders of the various army units have personally given party lectures to party members and cadres of the various services since the beginning of this year; although education line, principles and policies since the third plenary session; and although Comrade Yang Qunli, first secretary of the Party Committee of the General Staff Department, has explored the ideological circumstances of the party members and cadres of the various departments and delivered a report on unifying thought and deeds that the various unit leaders have publicized and used to educate [commanders and fighters], there are still many people who do not understand current principles and policies and who have doubts about their correctness. Many people have given lip-service while disapproving at heart. At meetings they voice support while afterward they resist passively. It can be said that this is a dangerous phenomenon, undermining the stability and unity of the whole party, the whole army and the entire nation.

However, people must realize that this phenomenon is partly the serious consequence of errors in a series of policies and mistakes in economic work performed by the chief central leaders since the smashing of the gang of four. Disunity of thought opinion among the chief leaders of the Party Central Committee and the Military Commission also is the main reason accounting for ideological disunity and even confusion among the commanders and fighters of the army.

At the central discipline inspection conference, Comrade Chen Yun criticized some people for having a fondness for the grandiose and of becoming dizzy with success after coming to power. Even without the necessary conditions for drawing up a 10- or 20-year long term plan, they insist on issuing (overambitious) slogans. Since we lack sufficient manpower, material and financial resources for realizing the four modernizations, modernization must not be used then as a slogan of propaganda to fish for political capital, Chen Yun said. These are sincere words on existing conditions.

In his report on the current situation and tasks and in his speech recently delivered at the central work conference, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, however, sang a different tune to Comrade Chen Yun's. He harped on drawing up long term plans [words indistinct], and in a censoring tone, he dismissed doubts on the four modernizations as utterly wrong. The senior cadres, in particular, must have sufficient understanding and must never waver on the fundamental issue.

In view of serious disunity among the chief central leaders organizationally, politically and ideologically, how can the thinking of the people below show unity? And, how can stagivings for the current principles and policies of the party be eliminated?

(S): 4005

SELF-CONFIDENCE, PRIDE IN COUNTRY URGED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 23 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Sun Yong-ren (1327 3057 0088): "We Must Not Underestimate Our Own Abilities"]

[Text] What sort of sentiment and pride should we have as Chinese people in this contemporary era? This is a topic often discussed today.

Under the guidance of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, which has provided us the direction to pragmatically handle our work, we have abandoned our arrogance and isolationist policy. We have adopted an open-door policy in order to humbly learn from others who are more advanced than we are, and in so doing we are showing the world that we in a socialist country are a broad-minded and high-spirited people. There are, however, people who go to extremes and think that everything Chinese is backward, and that "Chinese are no good." Such self-deprecation is as incongruous to our national attitude and the spirit of the time as our arrogance.

The phrase "self deprecation" came from Zhu Geliang. In his famous essay "Expedition" Zhu Geliang painstakingly advised the young, and encouraged Liu Can to pull himself together so as to "revive the spirit of the army," and that he should not "underestimate himself," for that would hurt his chances of success. What Zhu Geliang had said he himself put into action. At a time of "imminent defeat and danger" he assumed an air of confidence and exuberance. In so doing, he succeeded in "fighting the arch enemies and expanding the kingdom from a disadvantaged position." He "spared no effort" in unifying China and reviving the prestige of the kingdom. Hence, in writing an obituary in praise of Zhu Geliang, Li Xing of the Jing Kingdom penned in "A Eulogy for Zhu Geliang": "Those who possess a noble spirit are invincible, and songs of praise in history are written for the brave and not for the coward." In remembering the anecdotes about Zhu Geliang, we might as well use his spirit to reinforce our national psyche.

We Chinese people are a confident and inventive people. Our ancestors have created an impressive history and a brilliant culture. In both material and cultural terms, China led the world in the course of the Qing, Han, Tang, Song, and Ming Dynasties to as late as the 15th century. Our ancestors have had the whole world in mind since ancient times, such as Zhang Qian's explorations to the West, Hui Shen's discovery of North America, Luo Shuang's pilgrimage to India, Jian Shen's voyage to Japan, Zheng He's expeditions to Southeast Asia, and so on. These people set many lofty records. In the meantime, the Chinese people not only absorbed the economic and cultural achievements of other nations, but they also emphasized the need to

influence them with their own civilization. In this way, they had their share of the brilliant records in human history.

Unfortunately, our country suffered the past 300 years of feudalistic monarchy, and especially the barbaric onslaught of imperialism, and we have accordingly become backward. Nevertheless, the Chinese people have not lost their stamina and self-confidence despite the evil destruction wrought by both external and internal forces. As Mr Lu Sun pointed out: "One may say that some of us have lost confidence, but it is ridiculous to say this of our people as a whole." From the time of adolescence, Prime Minister Zhu Enlai had set his mind to "revive the prestige of China," and he strongly believed that "China will excel in the world." Chairman Mao solemnly asserted that "the Chinese people have the determination to reinstate the status of the country by self-reliance, and the ability to stand up to any in the world."

Each nation must have its particular strengths for survival. Since 1949 we have stood up among the world of nations because we have had a more solid foundation than in the recent past. This is not merely the result of our richness in natural resources or long-continued history or glorious traditions, it is because we have armed ourselves with the most advanced spirit of the contemporary world in order to enhance our creativity and strengthen our self-confidence. The latter spirit is nothing but the four basic principles embedded in socialism, dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the party, and Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung Thought. These are the pillars of our nation and the sources of our strength and value.

Undoubtedly, we need to go through a very long period of hard work and struggle in changing the backwardness resulting from the last 300 years, the turmoil over the past 10 years, and to conquer the obstacles we are confronting. It is not dialectic materialism if we do not admit our backwardness and if we do not recognize our problems. However, if we are to truly adopt the perspective of dialectic materialism, we must also recognize the success we have made over the past 31 years. This is to say that we abolished an exploitative system, established socialist public ownership, and initially realized the system of remuneration according to labor. We have laid down a rather solid material foundation for socialist construction. With these two preconditions, we have gained some footage. Even though we are confronting some problems, we must realize that even now not everything about us is backward. Our target is to create a highly democratic, highly civilized, modern, socialist power. This lofty goal has already been upheld by 1 billion people in our country. Should we not be proud of ourselves? In some Western countries where material comfort has reached very high levels, the problems of spiritual emptiness, decline of morality, and increasing crime rates have reached pathological and incurable proportions. Many advanced people including some far-sighted politicians and sociologists have looked at us with admiration. What reason do we have to underestimate ourselves?

As a people in a socialist China, we should be humble but confident, we should realize our worth, power, and dignity. Let us get rid of our frustration and revive our spirit in order to realize socialist modernization and to forge ahead to create our socialist spiritual and material well-being.

PARTY AND STATE

ROLE OF CRITICISM, NEED FOR CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTY, MASSES DISCUSSED

Peking P. JIAN KIMAP in Chinese 30 Jan 61 p 3

[Article by Wang Min (2494 2494): "Carry Out Criticism Correctly and Strengthen Unity Between Cadres and the Masses"]

[Text] Comrade Chen Yun (7115 0061) recently pointed out: The problem of the workstyle of the party in power is a problem which concerns the life and death of the party. All of us party cadres must fully recognize the extreme importance of a correct party workstyle, and work hard together to make the party image ever better. In doing this we should make good use of the weapons of criticism and see that they serve a positive function.

"Criticism causes people to advance." This principle seems to be readily evident, but is not easy to implement. Some comrades shout about correct and incorrect workstyles, but they are actually speaking only of others and not of themselves. In meetings they report generously and with great passion, but after meetings they unashamedly operate in their usual unofficial and improper ways; when they are invited, they usually eat; when there are gifts offered, they usually accept them; they usually treat others according to their special positions; they usually take improper and unofficial paths to position or privilege. They carry out no self-criticism and they absolutely forbid others to criticize. They listen to nothing that is not pleasing to their ears. For the purpose of plotting their own advantage, they join forces with others in official positions to defend and protect one another--and then feel perfectly at ease in doing so. There are still other comrades who, in all matters, think it wise to protect themselves above all else. They pick only blossoms and avoid any possible thorns. They love to speak what is pleasing to the ears of others. They act to please their leaders. Even when they know that their leaders have departed from official policies, abandoned proper principles, or are displaying an improper workstyle, they dare not criticize, and even go as far as to flatter and praise so as to express their obedience and "support". If these two tendencies are not corrected, it will be very damaging to our achievement of an excellent party workstyle.

The reason that our party considers the carrying out of criticism and self-criticism to be an excellent tradition, and has listed it as a party regulation, is because the party represents the basic interests of the broadest masses. Every party member, regardless of his relative position in the hierarchy, is a public servant of society and, for the benefit of the people, must at all times uphold what is proper and correct and what is wrong. This truly is an expression of the

highest responsibility of the party toward the masses. Because of this, whether we are a leading cadre or an ordinary party member, we must all take the guiding principle to be our motto, strengthened the cultivation of our party character, immediately carry out criticism and self-criticism, and really achieve a good party workstyle. At present, a small number of departments and units are still carrying out the pattern of officials conspiring to defend one another, and involving in superior. This is totally contrary to the spirit of the Party Central Committee's directives. Perhaps everyone still remembers the line spoken by Emperor Tai Jang of the Tang Dynasty to the eunuch Wang Gai: "It is difficult to disregard the small favors of a single official, for to do so could bring great harm to large numbers of people--this (only) is the government of a dying nation." A feudal emperor striving to overcome chaos and bring about orderly governance still knew the danger of officials conspiring to defend themselves. We cadres at every level in the proletarian government and party should even more bravely challenge this rotten old traditional custom, and even more consciously abandon the awful habit of protecting our shortcomings and covering up our mistakes. We advocate strict self-discipline. Those with faults or who have made mistakes should do more self-criticism; we must also carry out criticism of other people's mistakes, and not abandon principles because of personal feelings. And it is not only within the party that we should actively carry out criticism. We should not be afraid to criticize publicly. In this way we can better overcome shortcomings and mistakes, increase the fighting strength of the party, and continually enhance the party's prestige among the masses.

In carrying out criticism we must maintain a proper attitude and the spirit of seeking truth from facts. The essential results that we definitely want from criticism are to induce future continuance because of the sanctions involved--to cure the sickness--to save the patient, to help comrades recognize and correct mistakes, and to increase solidarity so as to move forward together; we definitely do not seek to "deal a death blow" to anyone. Therefore, whether we carry out criticism inside or outside of the Party, we want to direct it toward the matter itself and not toward the person himself. Sincerely uphold the facts and speak rationally. Seek the truth from facts and don't involve others indiscriminately or saddle people with labels. At the same time, when carrying out criticism and self-criticism, we must also learn to clearly distinguish the two kinds of contradictions which are different in nature. For those problems which belong to the category of contradictions among the people, criticism must be carried out to help people become better. Words must be chosen appropriately. It is not proper to adopt methods of sarcasm and derision. When it is necessary to make notice to public criticism published in newspapers, it is even more important to verify materials and directly solicit the opinions of the departments concerned. In some cases the opinions of the person being criticized should be sought. In carrying out criticism we should also fully permit counter-criticism. We advocate doing this so that, in dealing with criticism, we will adopt a serious, responsible attitude. Only this kind of criticism can achieve the goals of clarifying thinking and uniting comrades; and can not only give an education to the criticized comrade, but can give everyone involved an education and induce them to forgo their imprudencies. Of course, speaking of the cadres receiving the criticism, they should not be overly particular about the language or method of those doing the criticizing. As long as it is accurate criticism,

should calmly receive and accept it. They must certainly correct all
formal defects where better cannot be spoken, or search for reasons
to reject the criticism. More importantly, they should not try to suppress
criticism or seek revenge by attacking the comrades who raised the sugges-
tion. Criticism is good and can bring large benefits. If we learn how to
calmly use the weapons of criticism and self-criticism, then the chances
of achieving an excellent party workstyle will be ever brighter in the
ahead.

PARTY AND STATE

REVIVING FEAR SPIRIT TO SERVE PRESENT NEEDS (CHINA)

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 81 p 4

Ideological forum article by Zhang Lianqun (1728 0453 0948): "Also Talking About 'Fear Neither Hardship nor Death'"

[Text] A mention of "fear neither hardship nor death" will naturally remind us of the old time when the Red Army fed itself with tree bark, while crossing the snow-capped mountains and glassed in straw-candals during the long march. It will also remind us of Ding Guohou's (1916 1963 [31]) heroic act of assaulting and exploding an enemy fortress in defiance of danger to his life, and Huang Jiguang's (1908 1948 0542) act of giving up his life by throwing his body against the gun barrel. By displaying this spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," they have won unparalleled respect and love from the masses of people. Countless Communist Party members and revolutionary fighters sacrificed themselves through struggle when we relied on them to overcome all forms of difficulty and defeat the strong enemy. The history of revolutionary struggle tells us that "fearing neither hardship nor death" for the sake of the people is a virtue of Communist Party members and the P.C.'s glorious tradition.

Some people may probably say that since this is a thing of the past, do we still need it today? The answer is, it is absolutely necessary. Although the situation today is different from the past, in fulfilling the great and difficult cause of the four modernizations, we still face many never-dreamed-of difficulties, dangers and existence. Such questions as whether we still have to endure hardship and sacrifice ourselves will frequently cross our minds as the struggle for production, scientific experiment, and class struggle in all forms at home and abroad are under way. Only by inheriting and carrying forward the spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," and carrying out tenacious and heroic struggles can we expect success for our cause. The attempt to fulfill the four modernizations in a comfortable way will not lead us to achieve that intended objective. "The fragrant plum blossoms grow in bone-chilling frigid weather."

In the eyes of some people, those who "fear neither hardships nor death" are fools. Are they really fools? No. People like Cai Shenshan (1728 2182 6341) who beat off bandits with courage, Lu Hsiang (1912 1100 2008) who was ill when he took up arms to go to the battlefield, and Zhang Shizhi (1778 1907 2440), with indomitable and unflinching spirit have sacrificed their personal interests and even their lives in order to defend the party's and people's greatest interests and make contributions to the people's cause. They were the world's most decent and gracious

people. Comrade Lai Fung said it well, "If they are called fools, I am glad to be such a fool. The revolution and the construction of the motherland need such fools." In the eyes of true Communist Party members, the most pitiable are those who worship the religion that "God serves me and man serves himself." In Comrade Lu Shihai's language, those people who have been bogged down in "the mire of individualism will never know that they have generated some offensive odor among the people."

There are some other people who say that promoting the spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" means disregarding science. This argument is also untenable. The spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" is a spirit of hard struggle and willingness to sacrifice. Such spirit is absolutely not incompatible with the program for developing science. On the contrary, such spirit is absolutely essential to any search for scientific truth. "A breakthrough in science also calls for hard struggle." True, when the erroneous left tendency held sway, some people used the slogan "fear neither hardship nor death" as an excuse for violating the objective laws, and as a mandate for ignoring the plight of the masses and even for driving them to risk dangers to their lives. Certainly, such conduct should be repudiated. But this does not mean that we can throw the baby out with the bath water. In other words, today, the spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" is still needed during the march toward the four modernizations.

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PARTY AND STATE

PARTY MEMBERS' SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL COMMITTEE UNID

Huanjin HUANJIN HJND in Chinese 16 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Zhang Dun (1718 0030): "Party Members Must Be of One Heart With the Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Those with the same moral character are of the same heart; those of the same heart are comrades. Communist Party members must maintain political unity with the Party Central Committee. This is our party's most basic rule. It is an important guarantee of the party's fighting strength. Try and imagine, if each party member was politically of his own mind, there being an appearance of unity masking essential fragmentation, then what would happen? I'm afraid that only our enemies would welcome such a situation.

After the fall of Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary clique, and especially since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, the hearts of the vast majority of Party members have been beating in syn with that of the Party Central Committee. This is because they have seen that it was indeed Party Central Committee that truly carried our party through perils, that under the most complex circumstances overcame insurmountable difficulties, brought order out of chaos, planned with great vision, and pulled together to lay plans for governing. They not only established the correct political line and restored the excellent tradition of seeking the truth in facts, but also shook off the influence on economic construction of the left deviationist line; they have not only greatly strengthened democracy and the legal system, but also, under difficult circumstances, the Party Central Committee has seen to it that the lives of the people have begun to improve. All of this has caused the present Party Central Committee to win the love and support of every upright Chinese. Although there remain before us many obstacles which must be removed, still the vast number of party members have caught a glimpse of light and hope. They have seen the clear and healthy road we are following, and so they wholeheartedly support the Party Central Committee and want with all their hearts to maintain political unity with it.

It is worth noting that there are also certain party comrades that are not yet like this. Although they are identified as Communist Party members, they are forever clinging on opposing lines. Having done no surveys or research, not any serious thinking, they talk a mindless stream, and without regard for time, place,

on occasion criticize minor details of the Party Central Committee's line, principles, and policies. In particular at certain study meetings, they do not let a moment calm down and concentrate on thoroughly scrutinizing documents in order to comprehend their essence. Rather, they address things with majestic solemnity and talk utter nonsense, or they latch on to complicating factors of every sort to muck and deride plans. If we look at this objectively, such a party member appears as a outsider whose specialty is to challenge the party.

Article six of "the guiding principles" stipulates: "In fostering internal party democracy, the main thing is to permit party members to express dissimilar opinions, to carry out ample discussion of problems, and to truly say all they know and say it without reserve." "The Guiding Principles" shortly thereafter follows this by indicating: "All that is required is that party members do not oppose the basic political stance of the party...and do not disseminate among the masses pronouncements which contradict party line, principles, and policies. ...If party discipline is not considered to have been violated, then sanctions will not be dealt out." This makes it quite clear that while fostering internal party democracy we cannot depart from the basic interests of the party. If we take all actions which are taken without regard to Party interests, which do not take the propriety of occasions into account and which are irresponsible, and consider them to be "emanipation of the mind" and in the spirit of democracy, then we are mistaken. For that is not the democracy we require. Rather, it is the disruption of democracy.

"Emanipation of the mind" is that which makes thoughts and reality correspond, making the subjective and the objective match. It is simply seeking the truth from facts. The party encourages party members to develop independent thinking, to break the shackles of left deviationism, to return to the correct path of dialectical materialism, to continually explore roads to the four modernizations which are suitable to China's national situation, to boldly research new conditions and new problems, and to make positive suggestions to the Party. The more of this kind of party members the better. We never again want to be slaves who follow blindly without thinking. The kind just mentioned above and the kind who do not begin with reality, do not consider the interests of the party, and speak impulsively whatever is on their minds have absolutely nothing in common. At what time did comrades with the aforementioned thoughts, viewpoints, and feelings become contaminated with such bad habits? What kind of a person welcomes such a disposition? These questions are worth some careful consideration by every individual. If we give such persons time to develop and they still cannot discipline themselves, then it should be made clear to them that the party expects clearly stipulates: Only those who recognize the Party Constitution, uphold party decisions, and observe party discipline can join the party. Isn't the qualification for party membership of one who cannot maintain political consistency with the Party Central Committee already enter in name only?

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PARTY AND STATE

IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTHENING IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK DISCUSSED

Viet)in THANH HUUO in Chinese 13 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Hung Huyen (1969 (11) 001): "The Main Thing in Improving Party Leadership is Strengthening Ideological-Political Work"]

[Text] For a number of years now, because of the existence of the corrupt practice of not separating the party and the government--having the party take the place of the government--certain comrades, including some of the leading comrades of the Party Committee, have persistently talked of the party leadership and national administrative authority as though they were one and the same. Some even go so far as to take the administrative tasks of managing personnel, finances, and resources--as well as those of managing supply, production, and marketing--to be the "special province" of the Party Committee leadership. And they look on matters central to the aspirations of the party and the people concerning the future of the party and the state and the success and failure of socialist enterprises as having no significant relation to ideological trends. They consider the party's ideological-political work to be unimportant. Following these lines, they run to the point of abandoning ideological political work altogether, giving rise to a situation where the party does not supervise itself and the party's work among the masses is greatly weakened. This is a dangerous tendency, and deserves our serious attention. The Party Central Committee has recently indicated quite clearly that the main thing is strengthening and improving party leadership is strengthening ideological-political work. In order to thoroughly comprehend and resolutely execute this important directive from the Party Central Committee, we must clarify what party leadership is, what the party depends on to carry out its own leadership, and what the relationship is between party leadership and ideological-political work.

Our party is the core force leading the entire nation's people in carrying out socialist construction. Without party leadership there would be no new China, none of what modern China has, and, of course, there would be no talk of our nation's socialist modernization. But, we must make clear that the party leadership and national authority are not the same thing, and must not confuse them when we speak. The national authority is the political strength to govern. Its promise is to serve; its method is compulsion; and it is backed ultimately by force. The leadership of the party is mainly political and ideological leadership.

Our party is the most faithful representative of the people's interests, the guide who leads the people forward in the correct direction, the communist struggling to lead the people to carry out what is in their own best interests. This type of leadership is built on the foundation of the sincere support, love and conscious acceptance of the masses. Only our party can guide the Chinese people to victory.

Well then, upon what does the party depend in order to lead, and how does it realize this type of leadership? Lenin, in "Left-Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder," indicated: First, rely on the consciousness of the proletarian vanguard, rely on their devotion to the revolution, their perseverance, and their spirit of self-sacrifice; secondly, rely on the intimate relationship between the party and the broad masses; Thirdly, rely on the party's political leadership and the correctness of their strategy and tactics. This sort of correct leadership can only be understood by the broad masses in accordance with their own personal experiences. The above three items, put into our own terms, mean that the party must rely on the correctness of the party line, principles, and policies. This can only be realized if the exemplary vanguard role and the excellent party work style of the party members can cause the party and the masses to continually maintain an intimate, flesh and blood relationship. It is easy to see that if we want to realize all of this, we must strengthen the party's ideological-political work and mass work.

As everyone knows, the main task of our party's ideological-political work is to promote Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung Thought and the line, principles, and policies of the party. It is also to use the communist spirit to educate the entire party and the people, and to struggle to build a strong, united, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist nation. These truly are our main tasks in improving and strengthening the party leadership. Because only by strengthening the study and promotion of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung Thought, and by arming the entire party and the people with correct theories and when, in particular, the leading cadres at every level completely and accurately grasp the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung Thought and use it to direct our work in all areas, can we carry out the correct line, principles and policies and also maintain the correct political direction. These things will guarantee both the solidarity of the entire party and all the people and a unity of thought and action that will enable us to single-mindedly carry out the four modernizations. Only if we strengthen the study and promotion of the correct line and series of principles and policies that have been established since the 3rd plenary session of the (Party's 11th) Central Committee and make them truly become part of the conscious actions of the vast majority of cadres and masses can we fully utilize human initiative, guarantee the smooth implementation of each item of party work, and achieve victory. Only by strengthening the ideological education of communist thought and communist morality--and especially by strengthening the education of party members, and continuously criticizing and opposing the ideological influence of the exploiting classes--can we achieve a good party work style, fully develop the exemplary role of the vanguard, and lead the broad masses in developing the revolutionary spirit and the excellent moral rectitude needed for the difficult task of

existing new undertakings. Only this will guarantee the flourishing development of the work of socialist modernization.

In summary, strengthening ideological political work is the key link in unifying the entire party, to carry out the great political struggle, is providing the important guarantee of our nation's socialist modernization construction, and is the most important task of improving and strengthening party leadership. We certainly must exert great effort in strengthening our ideological-political work. Not doing ideological work is inconsistent with our Communist Party nature. In regard to our most important problems, the abandonment of ideological political work is the abandonment of party leadership and of the historic responsibility of our revolutionary party.

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PARTY AND STATE

IDEALIST DISCARDING METAPHYSICS, DIALECTICS REPUDED

Beijing 981/100 00000 to Chinese 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Jiang Jueguang (DOB 1910 0342): "Don't Throw the Baby Out With the Bath Water"]

[Text] In the course of manipulating the mind, and criticizing those once popular idealist themes, we cannot abandon the correct viewpoint compatible with dialectics, just as we cannot throw the baby out with the bath water. "A bad thing can be converted into a good thing" is a correct philosophical theme. But in an article entitled "An Incident Is an Incident" carried in the 981/100 00000 column "A Hundred Schools of Thought," the writer threw away dialectics along with metaphysics.

Everything has its own specific characteristic. Good and bad things are things with different characteristics. But good and bad things can be truly converted into each other under certain conditions. It is a good thing to see people being commended for achieving successes. But this good thing can become a bad thing if they grow arrogant and cease to make progress because of such successes. As a result, they will even suffer serious setbacks. On the other hand, it is a bad thing to watch an incident occur to a unit, thus causing damage to the party and people. This mishap can become a good thing if it does not cover up mistakes, and if it conscientiously enables the masses to look into the cause, thus enabling it to overcome loopholes, draw lessons, and work out measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. There is a popular Chinese saying: "Failure is the mother of success." Is it true that a heart-stirring crusade once led the Chinese people to heroically advance where men were, to bitter trials, and to win up experiences which finally enabled them to discover the truth of Marxism-Leninism Mao Tse-tung Thought and advance to victory? Lin Biao and the "gang of four" spent 10 years pushing people around, causing unprecedented damage to the party and people. This is indeed a very bad thing. Is it also true that the people have brought a new leap-forward in the ideological field as a result of our efforts to completely settle accounts with their crimes comprehensively sum up our rich experiences of the past 30 years and our lessons, both positive and negative? It is precisely such painful experiences and a comparison between the present and the past that have led us to deepen our understanding of the correctness of the ideological and political line and series of principles and policies set forth by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and to become more determined than ever to support them.

Why can a bad thing be converted into a good thing? The reason is that everything has dual characteristics. A bad thing also embodies good elements and can be converted into a good thing under certain conditions. The viewpoint that regards good and bad things as absolute and any other related talks as nonsense is a form of metaphysics which cannot help explain the ever-changing but indefinitely vivid objective reality.

After suffering defeat, what people can see is not just defeat but also hopes for success. In times of victory, what they hear is not just congratulations but also warning signals that inspire the people's morale. "Misfortune are the company of happiness; happiness is the seed of misfortune" is a saying from the book "Laozi." "It is never too late to mend the fold after some of the sheep have been lost" is another oft-quoted ancient saying. These are sayings that spell out the aforementioned truth.

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PARTY AND STATE

PEOPLE ENCOURAGED TO SELFLESSLY WORK FOR PARTY, STATE

Peking: **PEIJIAN SHIMU** in Chinese 30 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Wen Long (1629 1893): "Uphold the Spirit of Sharing Burden with the Party and State"]

[Text] At present, in order to move ahead in the readjustment of the national economy and bring about the healthy development of building the four modernization based on firm foundations, we must uphold the spirit of sharing burden with the party and the state; we must be of one mind and strive to make the country strong.

During the 1 years of national economic difficulties at the beginning of the decade of the 1960's, we proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, along with our nation's people, struggled bitterly, consciously strengthening ourselves, to establish a shining example for us all. At that time, our former military commander, Comrade Peng Dehuai, who suffered unpardonable injustices and terrible material deprivation, likewise displayed the noble spirit of sharing the burden with and easing the worries of the party and the state. He concerned himself with the temporary difficulties of the party and the state, and not with personal merit and demerit. He would often say to those comrades around him: "In difficult times such as our nation presently faces, even if I could just be allowed to concentrate on a single production team, to run a single production team well, this too would be a contribution to our nation." Under circumstances where he could not fulfill his own aspirations, he still employed the method of "production and frugality" to share the burden and ease worries of the nation. This kind of noble character is a precious spiritual resource of our party.

It is worth rejoicing that this kind of spirit is today enjoying a resurgence among the broad cadres and masses. Numerous older revolutionary cadres, having once again come forth to work, do not consider their own loss and gain, but considering the interests of the party and the state to be the most important thing, continue to labor night and day for the party and the state. They take the remaining years of their lives and give them to the cause of the four modernization construction. They use their own exemplary conduct to foster the traditional Yamen workstyle; to foster the enterprising spirit of the first nation-building years; to foster the unyielding determination shown during that 3-year period of difficulties mentioned above; and to express the ideal of "worry over the cadres of the world today, rejoice in the joys of the world to come." [work now so as to enjoy the fruits

of a better life! One vast sea such revolutionary hearts; how noble such spiritual character! We leaders at each level, each Communist Party member and revolutionary comrade, must not only personally maintain and develop the Yenan spirit, the spirit of the early years of liberation, and the spirit of overcoming difficulties evidenced in the first years of the 1940's, but must also be righteously bold in carrying out promotional education, and spread this spirit among all the people and youths of the nation.

However, in actual life we also see another type which is neither pure nor noble. For example, some are not only not sympathetic to the difficulties of the party and state; on the contrary, during readjustment they want the state to share the burdens and ease the worries of their units and themselves. Some do not concern themselves with the difficulties of the party and the state. They are intimated with the "four modernization" construction of themselves and their own small households. This is not "public good without self concern", but rather is "transforming the public good into self concern." Such people know only to fill their own "moneybags"... We should point out that some of these cadres formerly struggled many years for the revolution and made important contributions on behalf of the people. At that time, their ideals were pure and their conduct was noble. But under new historical conditions, they have, in some measure, abandoned the noble ideals for which they formerly struggled. This cannot help but sadden us. Because of all this, strengthening political, ideological, and educational work, and developing the excellent tradition and revolutionary spirit of the party is obviously even more necessary. "Every individual shares responsibility for the rise and fall of the country." In carrying out the important historic mission of readjusting the economy and realizing the four modernizations that lies ahead, we sincerely believe that, under the leadership of the party and the government, we must only adopt the attitude of being masters of our own house and share the burdens of the party, the state and the masses. If we look forward in unity, then we can certainly complete the task of readjusting the national economy and moving forward with the work of building the four modernization.

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PARTY AND STATE

'BA VI' ACCUSED ONE OF TRYING TO REMOVE HIM

(Beijing) (International) BA VI Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 (GMT) 17 Mar 81

(Summary from past reception) "At the end of February, Comrade Deng Xiaoping called in Hu Yaobang, Shan Shiyang, Wang Ruoshang and Peng Yi and said to them: 'Nashai' Ye and several other army leaders do not agree in removing Bao Guifeng from office. I think it is best to put off the party congress for a while.

"In so saying he was apparently attempting to instigate some party and government leaders to oppose the army leadership and to undermine party-army and army-government relations that already are not very harmonious. It is a serious violation of the 'guiding principles for inner-party political life' and the party constitution for anyone and his several trusted followers to criticize the chairman of the Party Central Committee behind his back, to decide on the date and agenda of the party congress or to decide who is to be leader of the Party Central Committee.

"To be frank, many persons in the party and the army oppose the attempt to remove Bao Guifeng from office. This is not because they support or oppose anyone, nor because they hold that Bao Guifeng, as chairman of the Party Central Committee, should serve concurrently as chairman of the Military Commission and supreme commander of the PLA (according to law and usual practice), but because they uphold the party's genuine principles of collective leadership and democracy."

It is wrong and unpincipled for anyone to exaggerate and distort, with ulterior motives, Comrade Bao Guifeng's "quotations of a political nature in his personal history."

Regarding the two conferences on learning from Dazhai provided over by Chairman Bao Guifeng, it should be noted that "learning from Dazhai was the party's then established policy and that this slogan was raised by Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou." When he received a group of people at the Great Hall of the People on the eve of the cultural revolution, even Comrade Deng Xiaoping himself said: "How people say that China does not produce enough food for its people. China will become a granary of the world provided all communes throughout the country learn from Dazhai."

"It can be seen from this that Bao Guifeng alone should not be held responsible for learning from Dazhai."

After the downfall of the gang of four, Comrade Deng Xiaoping also supported publicizing Comrade Huo Guifeng as "wise leader" in order to resume his post. Later, when Hu Yaobang proposed that wide publicity be given to Comrade Huo Guifeng throughout the party and the country, Comrade Deng Xiaoping not only gave full support to this proposal but made concrete arrangements for the propaganda departments of the Party Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture to do so.

"This is why Marshal Ye and other leaders of our army are object to recalling Chairman Huo Guifeng at the 17th CCP National Congress. Those who are willfully exaggerating Chairman Huo Guifeng's mistakes and even bringing various false charges against his [wides indictment] are doing so not in the interests of the party and the state but out of their need to seize power."

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PARTY AND STATE

REVIEW OF CONFUCIAN VIRTUES OF KINDNESS, RESTRAINT WANTED

Beijing BEIJING KIMHO in Chinese 14 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Yang Lianzhi (1919-1992) 1986]: "It is Still Good To Be a Little More 'Temperate, Kind, Courteous, Restrained and Magnanimous'"

[Text] It has been a long time since I last saw [the phrase:] "temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous". During the reign of terror of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing's anti-revolutionary clique, these splendid virtues handed down by our forefathers were drowned in the midst of the ferocity of "merciless struggling" and "endless fighting" and blamed for "concealing a predilection to villainy," yet who dares come forward and make inquiry? Even to this day I am afraid it is hard to avoid being suspicious of anyone preaching the Confucian philosophy of life. But I still have to cry out against the injustices inflicted on a few words.

These words originally came from a sentence in the "Analects" in which Confucius lauded Confucius. In its original context he said that Confucius, as a result of being "temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous" was able to obtain the status to participate in the political administration of any state he went to. Whether or not Confucius really did possess these splendid virtues is irrelevant, but the fact is that these splendid virtues gained dissemination via the "Analects." At that time the numerous princes who were subjected to relentless domination and struggle for hegemony ruled the people and defined their borders by virtue of leather whips and iron dagger-axes, and it was impossible for them to even take seriously, much less pursue, this sort of moral concept espoused by the Confucian shop. The rulers who later rulers took a fancy to these five words and preached them relentlessly were, for one thing, to keep the laboring people servile, to bear exploitation and oppression, and to use it to protect their feudal ruling system; for another, they wanted to use this sort of moral concept to keep the members of the ruling clique in bounds, regulate internal contradictions, and prevent their own downfall. However the natural instincts of the exploiting class to try to cheat or outwit each other made it virtually impossible for them to implement these splendid virtues much less carry them out fully. From observing the few thousand years of recorded history, the general rule is that the only regard the exploiting class had for the laboring people was cruel oppression and exploitation. They never said anything about being "temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous" and even within the

exploiting class these virtues were either reserved, all one can see even more animal instincts, picking of things, and then all resembled a pack of hungry animals ready to devour each other or to eat themselves. With the arrival of the socialist system, the situation underwent a basic change, these virtues were given an even more obvious share than could and should flourish. We destroyed class exploitation and oppression and a basic change occurred in the relationships between people. A social affinity exists among the laboring people and among comrades because of their common interests and goals. This sort of new social relationship has determined that people can get along with one another equally, treat each other like brothers and be mutually understanding and sympathizing. In other words, they can be "temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and dignified."

However, another problem has surfaced. Didn't Comrade Mao talking in the "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" clearly said that revolution must be as temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and dignified, and that "[a] revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another?" One people frequently take this as a basis for creating these five moral qualities and the revolutionaries outlook as something incompatible with each other such as fire and water. Actually, what Comrade Mao talking said was that the struggle in which "the peasant class has the power to overthrow the feudal landlord class" is a violent revolution. If we take the conclusion that it is only applicable to a violent revolution and indiscriminately change to treat a principle applicable to all areas it is then a gross error. One could one imagine that after the end of a large scaled temperate class struggle there should still be violent acts carried out among the people with one section overthrowing another section of the people, and that one could not be a little more "temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and dignified?" As far as this extremely important point was concerned the people in the past never gave it a thought and when the "Great Cultural Revolution" came it was too late to give it serious thought. In such feelings of kindness and heavy friendships the people accepted this "baptism of water" against the unprecedented "red" storm.

Lao Shan and the "gang of four" using the power they had usurped to fly the banner of "revolution" created ideological chaos and moved the violent measures conceived for the enemy on the people and on the party. For a time roughness replaced refinement, temperance was lowered to dirt, frugality was sky-high, kindness resulted in slitting throats, hearts were reviled, and restraint was abandoned. Former comrades became opponents, and past leaders became the hated foe. Subordinates were against superiors, masses were against masses starting eagerly at one another trading venom to the point where fists flew, kicks threatened and brutal attacks ensued. Under the guise of various "revolutionary" slogans and old hatreds toward the bitterness of the flesh and some good comrades sacrificed their lives under the lash. It only caused the moral climate to slide from bad to worse and the perfect and condition of comrades was beset with endless disasters and countless hardships. The "revolutionary" theories promoted by Lao Shan and the "gang of four" severely contaminated the pure kind hearts of a number of our party members and the masses, and seriously damaged the party style and moral atmosphere. Even now some people still believe in "for us" the gains of other people's work and even scrambling for profit and power everywhere;

there are also others who still have not given up factionalism, who still recall past grievances, want an "eye for an eye" and are feverishly engaged in settling old scores; and there are even a number of youths who look down upon moral morality, regard restraint as a weakness, treat "useful people" as pawns, conduct themselves as they please and cause others to make a sidelong glance of indignation. Over 10 years of lessons, and the present reality, clearly indicates the very necessity of recommending a swift infusion of these five moral qualities among the people. At present there are calls from everywhere to readjust the party style with everyone hoping to study and establish socialist moral standards endeavoring to establish a socialist spiritual civilization. I believe that guiding the people to gradually cultivate a good atmosphere in which kindness, restrained thoughtfulness, tempered thriftiness, and binding friendships between the people, conform to the needs of the time and the people and should be very beneficial.

"In doing so do you not want the people to become modest gentlemen and keep on the right side of everyone?" This type of concern is a gross misapprehension. If one acts like a "good old boy" when confronting mistakes and consistently indulges in excessive leniency to the point where evil deeds and evil deeds, mistaken ideological trends, and unhealthy trends are met with endless "courtesy," then our socialist cause can not forge ahead. But these five moral qualities we advocate should not be actually excluded from criticism within the party and among the people because the struggle and the criticism we speak of can only be applied through methods that are reasonable, democratic and are like gentle breezes and mild rains, which springs from the desire of unity, undergoes criticism and struggle to attain a united goal; yet they are never permitted to glow in a "10th grade typhoon" where people are beaten to death with clubs. Speaking along the same lines it is also desirable to be a little "temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous" when launching ideological struggles within the party and among the people.

Li Shichen of the Ming Dynasty fabricated "Jin Xi Gu" (Land of Gentlemen) and towards the end of the Qing Dynasty Kang Youwei wrote "Ta Tong Gu" (Great Harmony). They both felt the ups and downs of officialdom, the misfortunes and hardships of the troubled times and composed an imaginary setting for the people which could be called a Chinese-styled utopia that was basically impossible to realize. Today it's a different age, for we have eliminated Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the prime culprits of the troubled times, and bestowed a new significance on the splendid virtues of being "temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous" so that they absolutely should be and can be realized among the people. I really believe that once these splendid virtues start to take effect among the people and masses throughout the country a stable united Political Bureau will certainly be able to attain further consolidation and development.

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ENTERTAINMENT BANQUETS FOR FOREIGNERS DECIDED

Shanghai WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Shen Fong (142) (450)] "Guests Must Be Entertained Simply"

[Text] Recently I read an article in a foreign magazine concerning recollections of entertainments given for foreign guests, particularly about their "sumptuousness and extravagance." These recollections are often seen in foreign magazines and foreign communication media. Why should we spend so much money on people who criticize us?

In order not to do such silly things again, I cannot help reviewing our idea about "treating our foreign guests with generosity and enthusiasm." My view is that we cannot equate enthusiasm with generosity. Undoubtedly, the Chinese people are proud of their hospitality, and we as the host should treat our foreign guests in ways they deserve. Also, our ancestors have given us a diversity of culinary presentations and it is only reasonable to introduce them to our foreign friends.

However, our enthusiasm does not have to be reflected in the sumptuousness of the entertainments, and extravagance is particularly uncalled for. Our budget for entertainments is often set beyond limits, and often entertainments are given in the belief that if we do not present all the special dishes we can put out, we will stay short of showing our fine tradition of hospitality. The fact is, appetite has limits. How can we digest all the cold platters, stir-fry dishes, fresh soups, here d'ouvrées, fruits, cold drinks, liquors, and so on which the kitchen keeps serving? Much of which eventually goes back to the kitchen as left-overs.

Emperors in China's dynastic past entertained their guests with "banquets of nine variations," in which were featured specialities of incomparable quality. But what actually reflects our nation's hospitality should be the kind of "humble chicken meal" suggested by the Tang poet Wang Wei-san. Although there was only a dish of chicken, a bowl of rice, a jug of wine on the banquet table, the host showed such enthusiasm and hospitality that guests remembered the treat for a long time. We should model the practice of offering humble meals but not sumptuous ones.

I have not read much about banquets given in other countries and what they are like. Different countries have different styles. It is true, however, that the West German government serves a five-course dinner to its foreign guests. Of course, such five-course banquets are not the same as Chinese banquets, but they seem so

much simpler. The number of dishes we have on our banquet tables is so much greater in comparison with those of other people, which is indicative of our redundancy. It seems that we are spending too much money for not enough reasons. Let alone the fact that we are a poor country, even if we were rich, we should not spend the taxpayers' money in such a way.

In order to show our hospitality, we often create a sense of grandeur. We have many tables and many guests, and some units even have big banquets when in fact they are entertaining only one or two guests. How ridiculous a scene it is when there are so many more waiters than guests! Another regrettable thing is that many banquet-guests make use of the occasion to stuff themselves, and that they have no table manners and they talk gibberish, which is not only a disgrace to China but also a disruption of an otherwise good opportunity to be friendly with the foreign guests. To be frank, it is better to invite fewer such waiters and have fewer tables, for this will make dinners more to-the-point and the atmosphere more congenial.

This is a year of national economic readjustment. The national budget is deep in the red. A great deal of planned expenditure has been curtailed, and this includes foreign affairs. Though current entertainments have been made simpler, they still look sumptuous to our guests. This means that they should be further simplified. Reforming our style and simplifying our entertainments not only saves us some money but also helps to convey our spirit of frugality and austerity. As long as our leadership cadres share the hardship and gains of the masses, abandon extravagance and grandeur and such incorrect behavior, they will be most encouraging to the masses and they will make a great impact.

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'HUBEI KIBAO' EMPHASIZES ADHERING TO FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

Huifengsheng HUBEI KIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 81 p 1

[Commentator article: "We Must Boldly Propagate the Four Basic Principles"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party organizations at the various levels in Hubei have emphatically propagated the ideological, political and organizational line of the party for the new period. This has played an important role in promoting the progress of work in all fields. Although our propaganda work has generally been carried out quite correctly with good results, yet there have been serious shortcomings. We failed to take the initiative to propagate vigorously and convincingly the four basic principles, nor have we carried out a firm struggle against the serious mistakes of opposing these principles. This is a matter deserving our attention and prompt solution.

At present, some of our comrades are a little confused in their minds. For instance, some hold that upholding the four basic principles may hinder the emancipation of mind, that strengthening the socialist legal system may obstruct socialist democracy and that carrying out correct criticism against erroneous views is in violation of the principle of letting 100 flowers blossom and letting 100 schools of thoughts contend. In this way, they consider the work of carrying out the guidelines of the Third Plenum, emancipating the mind, and criticizing leftist mistakes to be incompatible to the four basic principles. Due to our failure to vigorously struggle against the serious mistaken trends of thought of opposing the four basic principles and mistakes in our work, we have not brought the superiority of the socialist system into full play. This state of affairs, plus the disturbances caused by anti-party and anti-socialist elements as well as the remnants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and other trouble-makers, has instilled some doubts in the minds of some people about the importance of upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the party, Marxism-Leninism and the leading thought. We should pay great attention to this development. We should take the work of propagating the four basic principles as a most important task in continuing to thoroughly implement the line, principles and policies adopted since the Third Plenum and in restructuring our economy, stabilizing our political situation, and securing further progress in our national economic construction.

To propagate the four basic principles, we must first realize the importance and necessity of upholding the four basic principles. Actual practice is the 31

years since the founding of the new China has proven that the basic policy for national construction and the basic guarantee for our success lies in the four basic principles of upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, i.e. the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the party, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung Thought. Just as we achieved success in the socialist revolution and socialist construction by relying on these four principles in the past, we should uphold these principles in trying to bring about the four modernizations today. Only by upholding the socialist road can we be assured that China will remain socialist and its economic development is in keeping with the interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of the laboring people. Only by upholding the leadership of the party can we organize, unite, educate and direct the people to follow a firm political orientation and engage in the four modernizations with one heart and one soul. Only by upholding the people's democratic dictatorship, i.e. the dictatorship of the proletariat, can we guarantee the democratic right of the people to be masters of their country, and can we strike blows at and eliminate all the disturbances and sabotage against socialist economic construction from our adversaries and insure stability and unity, the implementation of the policy of readjustment, and the speeding up of steps to fulfill the four modernizations. Only by upholding Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung Thought can we correctly understand the law of social development, adopt correct theories, lines, principles and policies, and guarantee that the four modernizations will be carried out along the socialist road. In short, the key to the success of the four modernizations and economic readjustment lies in whether we uphold or abandon the four basic principles. We must take the work of propagating the four basic principles as a long-term, important task of the party in its ideological and political work, and take the initiative to carry it out positively, deeply, incessantly and vigorously.

There are people who hold that to stress the importance of the four basic principles means to change the principles and policies adopted at the Third Plenum and thereafter. This view is wrong. The four basic principles have been consistently followed by our party for a long time and have also been followed since the "gang of four" was crushed. The line, principles and policies adopted at the Third Plenary Session are based on the spirit of four basic principles and are a concrete manifestation of the implementation of the four basic principles. After the Third Plenum, the Party Central Committee made systematic proposals to uphold the four basic principles. Recently, it has reiterated the importance of adhering to these four principles. This is because in the past many years our party has committed "leftist" mistakes in guiding its work. Taking advantage of these mistakes, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique willfully distorted the meaning of the four basic principles and even fit in ignore objective reality, spread slogans to development and advance the method of "achieving transition through poverty," undermining the principle of "in each according to his work" and forthly practicing pseudo-socialism which advocates universal poverty, making it impossible for socialism to bring its superiority into full play. Furthermore, this clique also practiced "overall dictatorship" and "mass dictatorship," transforming proletarian dictatorship into fascist dictatorship. It also incited the people to "kick aside the party committee to make revolution" and promoted anarchism and bourgeois factionalism, thereby utterly undermining and sabotaging the leadership of the party. That clique promoted pragmatism and distorted Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung Thought. They thus changed the four basic

principles beyond recognition. After the Third Plenum, our party has systematically stressed upholding the four basic principles. It has now reiterated the importance of propagating these principles. This campaign aims at carrying over the distortion, falsification and sabotage of these principles carried out by the Lin Biao and Wang Jing counterrevolutionary clique, restoring them to their original form, eliminating the influence of the two "whatever" viewpoints, continuing to correct "leftist" mistakes, and struggling against the trend of thought that vainly seeks to undermine and to basically negate the four basic principles. Therefore to uphold the four basic principles is to enable the line, principles and policies adopted at the Third Plenum to be carried out more correctly.

There are also people who hold that the reason it is necessary to emphatically propagate the four basic principles is because the emancipation of mind has been carried out "too far" in the previous stage. This view is wrong. What is meant by the emancipation of mind? It means aligning one's ideology to reality, fitting subjective views to objective facts, and seeking truth from facts. Emancipation is carrying out all our tasks in truth; uphold seeking truth from facts, we must continue to emancipate our minds. Experience shows that only under the guidance of the four basic principles can one-sidedness and aberration be avoided. The aim of emancipating our minds is to abolish superstition, distinguish between right and wrong, uphold truth, and correct mistakes. The four basic principles are scientific; truth repeatedly proven by the broad masses of the people during long testing. The stronger is democratic life and the more thorough is the emancipation of mind, the clearer will be the four basic principles, the better will it enable the people to look to the future, and the quicker will be the development of our undertakings. From this it can be seen that only by emancipating our minds can we truly uphold the four basic principles; and only by upholding the four basic principles can we emancipate our mind correctly.

Party organizations at all levels should maintain close links with reality, propagate the four basic principles sincerely, systematically and consistently. Only by so doing can the propaganda work of our party meet the demands of the economic and political situation, thereby promoting the readjustment of our national economy and the stability of the political situation in our country.

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PARTY AND STATE

IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL EDUCATION STRENGTHENED

Renmin YUNYAN KIBAO (in Chinese) 15 Jan 81 p 3

[Report by Zhang Liran (1728 0940 0000): "Give Scope to the Fine Tradition and Workstyle of Public Security Bureaus -- Public Security Bureau of Gaojin Municipality Keeps Close to Actualities in Strengthening Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] The party organization of the Public Security Bureau of Gaojin Municipality has united the strengthening of ideological and political education with actual public security work, elevated the consciousness of cadres and policemen in carrying out the party's line, principles and policies, given scope to the fine tradition and workstyle of the public security ranks, and promoted the triumphant advancement of various work projects. During the past 3 years, the rate of the Bureau's cases solved reached more than 80 percent; all major cases involving murder, arson, robbery, rape, etc., have been solved.

Seeking to Have Everybody's Thinking Unified along the Party Line

After the focus of the party's work was shifted to the construction of the four modernizations, the spirit of the vast ranks of public security cadres and policemen of the Public Security Bureau of Gaojin Municipality was heightened. But, because the influence of the ultra-left line was still not entirely eliminated, and the party and the state were also carrying out readjustment and reforms in economic and other aspects, new circumstances continued to rise and various kinds of problems concerning ideological perception appeared among the new and old cadres and policemen. This made the bureau's party committee recognize that to have the thinking of all cadres and policemen unified along the party line and to strengthen ideological and political education was a task of foremost importance.

During a certain period last year, cases of draft animal theft in the countryside happened to be rather numerous; some comrades mistakenly thought that this was a problem resulting from a liberalization of economic policies in the countryside, and this unfortunately affected the attendant enthusiasm in grasping well the necessary work in this aspect. After analyzing this erroneous perception, the bureau's party committee dispatched a special deputy bureau chief to carry out an investigation at Lafang Commune, and it was thus understood that the cases of draft animal theft that took place in the countryside in the past few years were not a result of the liberalization of economic policies, but because some communes and production brigades had failed under the new circumstances to set forth preventive measures, and the market management system also failed to catch up. This deputy bureau chief

also personally wrote a report on his investigation and carried out propaganda and education among the comrades by citing actual examples. Thus, while studying the party's line, principles and countryside economic policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, each person at the same time kept close to each typical investigation and launched pertinent discussions, corrected his erroneous perceptions, and unified his thinking, so that his work came to be marked with even greater initiative and more pronounced boldness. Along with the development of the situation, they also kept close to the actualities of public security work, regularly conducted analyses and discussions in respect to certain new situations and new problems in the readjustment and reform operations, and thereby sought to improve their ideological perception together. Meanwhile, they also made use of the "three meetings and one lecture" system, regularly studied the party's line, principles and policies in the new era, inspected the conditions of implementation, and developed criticism and self-criticism. Comrades all said: "Let us adhere to study, our minds will be keen and our eyes will be clear, our future will be bright, and our task will double!"

Strengthening the Persuasive Power of Ideological and Political Work

Some of the cadres' and policemen's ideological problems were often tangled with practical problems, such as husband-wife living in separate localities, children advancing to a higher school or looking for jobs, sickness, infants being sent to a nursery, and problems of the like; if they were not properly solved, they would directly affect the thinking and work of the cadres and policemen. Therefore, leaders must look after the cadres' and policemen's infirmities and troubles, unite the solution of ideological problems with the solution of practical difficulties, and thereby amplify the persuasive power of ideological and political work. There was one civilian policeman who worked at a police outpost; he and his wife had to live separately from each other for long periods of time, with each looking after one child. This made the civilian policeman extremely troubled; he could hardly concentrate his energy on his work. After consulting with some 10 departments several dozen times, the Bureau's political division transferred his wife to the same locality. With this family difficulty removed, the civilian policeman also became more enthusiastic and active in his work. When certain practical problems could not be solved for the time being, leaders also patiently explained the reasons and made the comrades feel the warmth. In ordinary days, when some comrades had to go out to work, leaders sought to look after their family members' livelihood personally; when wages were due, they would be automatically brought to their homes; when their children got sick, timely assistance would be provided to have them sent to the hospital for treatment. All of these served to spare those comrades on an outside mission of their worries, so that their enthusiasm in their work also became enhanced.

Leaders Strengthen Teaching by Example above Teaching by Words

In unfolding their ideological and political work, leading comrades of the Bureau and various outposts and teams all sought to make strict demands on themselves in their lifestyle and workstyle; they insisted on operating according to "Guiding Principles," and on strengthening teaching by example above teaching by words. In August last year, the Bureau was assigned seven newly built multi-story dormitories, except in the case of a deputy bureau chief, who had to vacate his original house

and turn it over to a subordinate unit, and who therefore moved into the new housing unit, all the other leaders of the bureau refrained from moving in, and instead conceded their assigned quarters in the new unit to comrades facing housing difficulties. A relative of a deputy bureau chief was a countryside resident; he asked him to find a way of transferring his children to a household in town. This deputy bureau chief patiently explained the policies of the party and the state to his relative, adhered to his principle and refrained from complying with his wish. When leaders of related units sent instructions or dispatched intermediaries to plead certain matters at variance with established policies and regulations, they also acted in adherence to established policies and refrained from carrying personal favor. In their work, when major, doubtful cases were involved, bureau leaders all made a point to appear on the scene to analyze the given case personally together with the cadres and policemen, and directly participate in the battle; when duties had to be assigned on occasion of major activities and festivals, they also personally carried out their tasks together with the cadres and policemen. Since these efforts were made to study and adhere to "Guiding Principles," members of the bureau's bureau's party committee, apart from voluntarily participating in the local party group activities, also established the system of holding party committee democratic life meetings to periodically listen to the opinions of the masses and develop criticism and self-criticism. During the past few years, members of the bureau's party committee and leaders of the bureau chatted with the cadres and policemen more than 100 times; for the sake of solving an ideological problem, some chatted more than 10 times. Because the leaders of the bureau set examples by themselves, adhered to carrying out their ideological and political work, and mobilized the leaders at various levels, this helped foster a lively situation of mutual care and assistance and fighting in unity between the leaders and the masses, and between the cadres and policemen themselves.

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EDUCATION OF PARTY MEMBERS, CADRES EMPHASIZED

Running YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese (2 Jan 81 p 3)

[Report by Shao Jiansu (6710 1896 2976): "Party Workstyle Must Be Rectified Before People's Attitude Can Be Corrected -- First Leather Goods Factory in Kunming Intensifies the Education of Party Members and Cadres"]

[Text] The First Leather Goods Factory in Kunming has placed the focus of ideological and political work within the party, earnestly intensified the education of party members and cadres, given full play to their role as models and vanguards, and taken the initiative in rectifying party workstyle and promoting the development of production.

In a period after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, because of a lack of correct perception as to how it should proceed with its ideological and political work, this factory at one time relaxed its political and ideological work; the thinking of some staff and workers was confused, and their discipline was incoherent. Anarchism again reined its head, and production was affected. Comrades of the factory party branch kept close to its actualities and studied the spirit of the Central Committee's directives concerning the strengthening of the party ideological and political work; they then came to understand that in order to do ideological and political work well among the staff and workers, they must begin such work with cadres and party members. Party workstyle must be rectified before the people's attitude can be corrected. They decided to begin by grasping the rectification of party workstyle.

In order to educate party members and give full play to their role as models and leaders, the party branch called up different batches of party members in different periods to study at the party members' training class run by the Second Municipal Light Industry Bureau. The factory party committee restored the "three meetings and one lecture" system to let the factory director, secretary and party branch members take turns to give lectures, use "Guiding Principles" and the revised draft of the Party Constitution as main teaching material, educate the party members in the party's basic knowledge program, and develop criticism and self-criticism, so as to continue to wash away the dust over their ideology. In the case of those party members who were able to follow "Guiding Principles" in their conduct and work seriously and responsibly, the party branch praised them in good time; in the case of those who were unable to resist devious workstyles and who adopted a perfunctory attitude in their work, it also criticized and educated them in good time. In the

In the case of two party members who took advantage of the convenience of their work and attempted to make private gains in violation of "Guiding Principles," the cadres solemnly punished them. Through the adoption of these measures, party members were helped in reinforcing their party ideals and their spiritual outlook gradually underwent some changes. Zhang Xuefen (1928-46/1961), who has been in the party for over 20 years, was for many years in the past appraised as an advanced producer. During the 10-year catastrophe, however, she felt that it did not make much sense in being a party member, hence reduced demands on herself. After she participated in study in a party training class in December 1979, her ideological perception was elevated and she started to make strict demands on herself, sought to set herself up as an example on everything, and took the initiative in resisting devious workstyles, thereby helping her shift of group production put on a brand new outlook. Today, all 22 party members of this factory are shouldering definite management tasks. Among the 38 deputies elected by the staff and workers' congress, 15 are party members.

The vanguard and model roles played by party members and cadres served to mobilize the masses and inspire their enthusiasm in working on the construction of the four modernizations. Up to the end of November last year, this factory had already achieved an output value in excess of 12.5 percent of the planned amount of the whole year, with a 39.4 percent increase over that of the corresponding period in the year before last.

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PARTY AND STATE

PARTY MEMBERS DISCUSS RECTIFICATION OF PARTY WORK STYLE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Lin Feng (265) 2397]: "Welcoming the Discussion of the Rectification of Party Work Style by Party Members"

[Text] In the 16 January edition of the RENMIN RIBAO I saw a new column called "Discussion of the Rectification of Party Work Style by Party Members." The writers were all ordinary members of the Communist Party and they spoke of their own personal experiences. The combining of minor things with major principles can be very convincing.

I like this column. Above all because we all have a deep love for the party and because we are deeply concerned about party work style. The party work style of the Chinese Communist Party has consistently enjoyed the trust and approval of all the Chinese people. Countless numbers have been moved by those party members who practice hard work and plain living, put the public first and themselves last, are the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts and who share comforts as well as hardships with the masses. However, following 10 years of catastrophe and the destruction wrought by the Lin-Biao anti-revolutionary clique, the party's image is no longer what it was in the past and comments by the masses concerning unhealthy trends have also increased. Up till now the party's fine work style has still not completely recovered from the harm it suffered. Some unhealthy trends still exist. The problem of the party work style of a ruling party is really a problem which concerns the destiny of a country. An editorial in the RENMIN RIBAO last year on 5 December said it very well: "If you want to correct the people's style, first correct the party style." In order to correct the three styles, party, political and people, you must first correct the party style. At present, this problem is being given proper attention. Not only are the masses concerned, but comrade party members are also very concerned, and they have written articles discussing the question of party work style. This leads us to believe that the hearts of millions upon millions of party members and the masses are linked together and that they wish to proceed together. I hope that the press and radio will report and broadcast more of these types of articles, not only for the self-education of the numerous party members, but also for the ideological education of the masses who are not party members.

After reading the new column in the RENMIN RIBAO I was somewhat impressed that the short articles written by these ordinary party members, who do ordinary jobs, were simple and clear and although they did not have any astonishing opinions nor

and literary style, they were still writing. Why? Because these articles
showed. Articles which are righteous can be very persuasive. I hope this
will be able to preserve this quality. It is also hoped that this will
be able to foster among people (the concept of) writing honestly and opening
up and the use of righteousness to convince people, under an atmosphere
of pretensions and literary articles continue to be published. The good thing
is that it will enable us the masses to have more concrete feelings
at the present to the aftermath of the destruction of the Lin-biao and
Tang clique there are still countless party members standing fast at their
posts quietly serving the people, and in addition they are trying to do a
lot. At the same time it allows our leading cadres to be able, through this
column, to carry out an exchange of thought with ordinary party members.
We also welcome well-known leading cadres, in their capacity as ordinary
members, to discuss their innermost feelings and thoughts with the masses.
Very enthusiastically welcome those cadres who have various shortcomings
and who style in divorce to this column their new knowledge in order to
the people in order to enlighten them, actual existence and to correct our
thoughts. If our party work style is correct and the relationship between
top and the masses is more intimate, what power is there that can obstruct
world march toward the construction of the four modernizations!

'CHUNG KONG' EDITORIAL CALLS LIN-JIANG TRIAL AN PEOPLE'S VICTORY

Chicago **'CHUNG KONG'** in Chinese 27 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Victory for the People"]

[Text] The impartial judgment lawfully rendered by the Special Court of the Supreme People's Court against the 10 principal culprits of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique has nailed forever to the pillars of history the infamy of this band of public enemies, arch conspirators and national criminals. This is a great victory for the people, a great victory for democracy and the legal system, and a great victory for socialism.

A decade of turmoil by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique has wrought disaster upon the whole nation and our citizens of Ethnic Frontiers and the Chongqing Municipality who have also suffered from their evils all gnash their teeth in hatred of this band of counterrevolutionary elements. This public trial has once and for all exposed and settled the nature of the counterrevolutionary crimes of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing clique. By way of the trial, our citizens of Chongqing see with greater clarity the extremely grave disasters brought upon the whole Chinese nation by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing clique and come to recognize even more clearly their counterrevolutionary nature. The two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing were actual rivals who collaborated with each other during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and formed a counterrevolutionary alliance. They purposefully and premeditatedly planned to overthrow the political power of our country's dictatorship of the proletariat, attempted to establish respective dynasties, and committed most serious counterrevolutionary crimes; their troubles had nothing at all to do with "differences in political opinion" and the "committing of unexcused errors." Their struggle with our party was not an "intra-party line struggle" but a life and death struggle between revolution and counterrevolution to determine the fate of the nation. The numerous crimes committed by this cruel pitiless band of two counterrevolutionary factions, careerists, and conspirators are out-and-out counterrevolutionary crimes.

The judgment and punishment of the principal culprits of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique has reinforced the dignity of the law, protected the authority of the legal system, and set an example of acting according to the law and managing state affairs according to the law. This band of criminals who willfully trampled on the legal system was firmly dealt with by the procuratorial organs and the people's courts in accordance with the penal code and the law of criminal procedure. The Special Court during the trial process upheld the principles of

"taking facts as a basis" and "law as criterion," and provided the defendants with ample defense rights illustrating that our socialist legal system is gradually tending towards perfection and constitutes a formidable power. In spite of it all, Jiang Qing made a mess, disturbed the court, and tried to act foolish, Jiang Qingdao glowered defiantly, harbored his deceit, and refused to answer court inquiries, and even some of the criminals still refused to admit their guilt or admitted to making errors not their guilt. Yet these acts were not only futile attempts to deny their crimes, they also made the people across the nation repeatedly see their reactionary and crafty features. The Special Court on the basis of conclusive evidence and explicit legal articles rendered the correct verdict. Both the seriousness of their criminal plots and the indifference in historical conditions were separately taken into account and each was given a different punishment. The punishment they received is in accord with the aspirations of one billion citizens and an immense gratification to the people!

The trial of the 10 principal culprits of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing revolutionary clique has concluded victoriously. We must transform hatred into strength, eliminate the serious aftermath created from the disasters manufactured by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing clique, and gradually build the motherland into a modern, highly democratic, and highly civilized socialist power. The recently convened Central Work Conference has decided upon the major policy for implementing further readjustments in the economy and for taking further steps in stabilizing the political situation. This is at present the one and only correct economic and political policy for our nation. We definitely must study conscientiously, resolve to follow matters through, integrate knowledge with action, make a firm, indomitable and arduous effort, be of one heart and one mind, be down-to-earth, and satisfactorily complete the various important tasks raised by the Central Work Conference. Political stability is an important guarantee for carrying out economic readjustment, and we must uphold the four basic principles, strengthen party leadership, strengthen political ideological work, strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship, eliminate destabilizing factors and insure the smooth accomplishment of national economic readjustment tasks. By having both the correct leadership in the Chinese Communist Party and the joint effort of one billion people our goals certainly should be attained, our goals certainly can be attained!

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PARTY AND STATE

STRENGTHENING, ELITE/ATION OF LEADING GROUPS NOTED

Running TITIAN QIAN to Chinese 12 Jan 81 p 3

[Report by Xu Jinghua (0174 2837 5478): "Gradually Achieve Specialization, Intellectualization, and Rejuvenation of Leading Groups -- Changjiang County Party Committee Improves Ideological Perception, Strengthens Construction of Leading Groups"]

[Text] The Changjiang County committee of the Chinese Communist Party has led its members to improve their ideological perception and actively recommend fine middle-aged and young cadres in order to gradually achieve specialization, intellectualization and rejuvenation of the leading groups.

When the Changjiang County party committee began to prepare for the formation of the standing committee group of the next county party committee, everybody was of the opinion that the existing leading group was not bad; it merely lacked a couple of young cadres with culture. Hence it was maintained that there should be no change in the membership and offices of the existing group, and that even when leading groups of the county people's congress standing committee and people's government were considered, the choices would hardly go beyond this circle. In reality, however, those who were serving as members of these three different groups were the same people; they simply took on concurrent offices in a staggered way.

Through serious study, everybody began to see that all 11 members of the standing committee of the county party committee were older persons whose culture was on the lower side; it was imperative and urgent that fine middle-aged and young cadres with culture and special knowledge be selected to strengthen the leading groups. County party committee secretary Xu Jingfang (0149 2871 5184) said: "Our party cadres should be able to go down as well as go up, to become a 'citizen' again as well as serve as an 'official.'" He maintained that, in order to reform the cadre system, one must start with the self. His own culture was very low; thinking of requirements of the four modernizations from now on, difficulties would surely be encountered in his work. He therefore voluntarily asked to retreat to the second line and actively recommended talents to the party organization. Other members of the standing committee also came to understand that it was an urgent question to have able-bodied fine cadres enter the leading group; middle-aged and young cadres must be placed on the first line to shoulder heavy responsibilities in order to be trained and to grow more rapidly. Furthermore, there was still a contingent of old cadres helping along; there would be no need "not to feel at ease." Thus, after

collective discussions, the county party committee suggested that six comrades no longer should serve as members of the standing committee, and a contingent of middle-aged and young cadres should be advanced to fill the vacancies.

Later, everybody went down to the basic level to mobilize the masses, and recommended 11 comrades as objects of selection for strengthening leading groups such as the county party committee. After democratic election by the county party congress and approval of the superior-level party committee, nine persons were newly elected to the county party committee leading groups, of whom four were standing committee members. Guan Yangshan (1908 7/12 1986), a former deputy secretary of the county party committee, who is younger and has a senior middle school level of culture, was elected secretary of the county party committee; Peng Qingzhang (1918 6/20 1982), former county party committee office director, who is a university graduate, was elected deputy secretary of the county party committee. The average age of members of the whole county party committee leading group was now 3.1 years younger than before; their cultural level was not higher than that of the previous leading group, and among them, eight persons are now at the university and middle school level.

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(20) 4193

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG SUN YAT-SEN ANNIVERSARY--On the morning of 17 March, people of all circles in Guangzhou and Guangzhou held a ceremony at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of Dr Sun Yat-sen. Xiao Juying, chairman of the Guangdong Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, presided over the ceremony. Also taking part in the ceremony were Yin Liang, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee; Gu Hongjun, Liu Ming, Huang Yuesun, and Tan Guangping, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress; Liu Fangshu, deputy secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee; Yan Tianzhi, Liu Jun, Liu Xiguang, Deng Tianjie, Guo Guangren, Wu Jiantian, Xiao Shaojun, (Li Bojia), (Luo Fuzun), (Dai Yizhi), (Lai Shaojun), and (Yao Baohua), responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees; Zhang Baoyun, (Chen Jiguan), (Li Guangrong), Hu Shengshou, Fan Hongtao, (Tan Wei), Guo Qunli, (Gu Liang), and (Huang Aipi), responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal united front departments; Liang Guang, responsible comrade of the preparatory committee to commemorate the 50 anniversary of the revolution of 1911; and Gu Hongxi, (Gu Yuhang), Fang Shaoxi, (Gu Baofeng) and others of the provincial and municipal Communist committees. [Guangzhou Communist Provincial Service in Number 1120 CH 17 Mar 81]

GUANGDONG PARTY MEMBER TRAINING--Since the 10th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party organizations at all levels in Guangdong have achieved comparatively better achievements in educating party members to the party's ideological and political line, the party's fundamental knowledge, and the party's fine tradition and work style. By the end of December 1980, 600,000 party members had been trained on a rotational basis throughout the province, accounting for 81.56 percent of the total number of party members. Training of party members has deepened their understanding of the party's nature and basic program, and the party's line, principles and policies since the 10th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, strengthened the party's organizational viewpoint, enhanced their understanding on correcting the party style and strengthened the party members' role as the vanguard and model and the party organizations' fighting power. [REINFORM] Guangzhou Provincial Service in Number 1113 CH 16 Mar 81]

GUANGDONG CORRESPONDENCE CONFERENCE--The 7-day conference on correspondence work held by the Propaganda Department of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee ended on 11 March. The conference pointed out that the main task of correspondents, journalists and broadcasting is to resolutely uphold and develop the political situation of stability and unity and ensure smooth progress of the further readjustment of the national economy. The participants pledged to follow the line, principles and

policies formulated by the 16 plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, maintain consistency with the Party Central Committee in politics and publicize the four basic principles. It is necessary to be good at making use of newspapers, journals and broadcasting to carefully launch criticism and push forward work. The party committees at all levels and the propaganda departments of the prefectures and counties must strengthen their leadership over correspondence work and organize the correspondents' work well. [REDACTED] Guizhou Provincial Service to Readers 231A (21 16 May 81)

GUZHOU PARTY SCHOOL CONFERENCE—Recently, the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee's Organization Department, Propaganda Department and party school held a work conference on the party school in the province. The participants discussed that it is necessary to strengthen education for the cadres in the implementation of the principle of readjustment. Speaking at the conference were Huo Changting, Deputy Secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee, and Liu Jiliang and Chen Yijiang, Standing Committee members of the Provincial CCP Committee. According to statistics, in 1980, 65,000 cadres were trained on rotation throughout the province. Some 78.7 percent of the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the party committees at 82 counties, municipalities and districts have received training in politics and current preoccupations. The participants have also discussed the teaching tasks at this spot, and pointed out that it is necessary to regulate the cadres to study philosophy, politics, economics, scientific socialism, and the party's basic theory. It is also necessary to study professional knowledge and management. [REDACTED] Guizhou Provincial Service to Readers 231A (21 17 May 81)

CHANGJI ELECTRIC CONFERENCE—The Changji conference to elect chairman for various prefectural and municipal offices was recently held. The participants studied the experience and existing problems involved in direct elections and put forward measures for speeding up election work. Huo Baohong, Secretary of the Changji Provincial CP Committee, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress and chairman of the Provincial Election Committee, spoke, pointing out the good progress of election work in the province. However, he revealed that elections in the province have not conformed with the demands of the central authorities. Progress is slow and development is not sufficiently even. At present, only 60 percent of the county-level units have conducted elections and the discrepancies are very great. Huo Baohong said in conclusion that the key to doing a good job of election work lies in the strengthening of party leadership over election work. [REDACTED] Guizhou Provincial Service to Readers 231A (21 9 May 81)

CHANGJI COUNTY'S EDUCATION—The organization and propaganda departments of the Guizhou Provincial Party Committee recently held a forum on county's education which was addressed by Li Jizhan, Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee. Participating comrades unanimously intended that the formation of leading cadres composed of revolutionary, young, knowledgeable and professionally capable cadres to a strategic task for achieving the four modernizations. An obvious stand, however, a great number of cadres are ignorant of theoretical knowledge and lacking in professional skills. Efforts should be made to conduct systematic training of cadres and bring about a great number of ideologically conscious, knowledgeable and professionally capable specialists to ensure the smooth progress of socialist

education. The report also called for studying the documents of the central work conference and the guidelines of the third plenary session so as to free the cadres, mass and for all, from the shackles of erroneous leftist ideas. [00141373 (Shanghai Provincial Meeting in Shanghai 2000 (13 Mar 81)]

00141374 (Shanghai Provincial Meeting in Shanghai 2000 (13 Mar 81))
On 4 March the Shanxi Provincial Trade Union Council, the Provincial CIO Committee, the Provincial Women's Federation and the Provincial Federation of Chambers and Art Circles jointly issued a circular urging their subordinate organs to publicize and implement the joint proposal by nine units on launching nationwide domestic and courtesy activities. The circular stresses five important points: educating the masses on socialist morality, encouraging the masses and people to learn from Lei Feng and foster new habits, formulating rules for restraining indifferent acts, integrating domestic and courtesy activities with activities to become advanced individuals, and making full use of literature and art in deepening moral cultivation of the masses. [00141374 (Shanghai Provincial Meeting in Shanghai 1100 (13 Mar 81)]

00141375 (Shanghai Provincial Meeting in Shanghai 2000 (13 Mar 81))
In the afternoon of 14 March, Li Baoguang, Deputy Secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CIO Committee and Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CIO Committee, urged party members to set strict demands on themselves. She said this while giving a party lesson to 1,000 party members and cadres of the government organs at the Shanghai Municipal level. The party committees of the municipal organs have decided to launch education on being a qualified Communist Party member. The education will last for 6 months starting in March. There will be 10 topics in this party lesson for the party members. Li Baoguang presented the first topic on how to proceed in maintaining the standards of party members and how to give place to the party members as the vanguard and model. She urged the party members to be unified on the line, principles and policies of the 14 plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. [00141375 (Shanghai Provincial Meeting in Shanghai 1100 (17 Mar 81)]

00141376 (Shanghai Provincial Meeting in Shanghai 2000 (17 Mar 81))

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUERRILLA WARFARE TRAINING, ORGANIZATION DISCUSSED

Guerrilla Warfare Training

JUAN GALIMINI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 61 p 3

[JUAN GALIMINI RIBAO commentator's article: "Attach Importance to Modern Guerrilla Warfare Training"]

[Text] Guerrilla warfare training in military work is of great importance in preparing for a war of resistance against aggression and in successfully fulfilling the tasks assigned by the higher authorities in times of war.

Guerrilla warfare is our glorious tradition as well as the magic for us to defeat our enemy. This truth has been fully borne out by the practice of our revolutionary struggles in the past several decades. In a certain sense, our fortune began with guerrilla warfare. Future wars will be fought as people's wars under modern conditions, and guerrilla warfare, particularly guerrilla warfare by the militia, will still be an important form of military operation. The development of military technology and the use of new weapons may introduce many new features in fighting, but they cannot alter the basic laws of war. We must carefully study the ideas, principles and policies of guerrilla warfare--founded and developed in the practice of long revolutionary struggles by Comrade Mao Zedong and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation--in the light of the features of future wars and the situation of the opponents, use and develop them flexibly, and learn the skill of guerrilla warfare under modern conditions.

Some people have misgivings on these points: Can militia be used in future wars? Can militia play an effective role in guerrilla warfare? It is true that militia could fight the Japanese and Chiang Kai-shek's infantry and troops on bicycles. But can they be any match for modern tanks and armored cars? These misgivings are unjustified because they are based on an incomplete understanding of the art of modern warfare. In a military sense, the aggressor must occupy our territories. Therefore, the more territories he occupies, the longer will be the front, and the more widely scattered will be his forces. His weaknesses will also be more fully exposed and confront him with insurmountable difficulties. For example, the lines of communication are the arteries of modern armies, and without good roads, they can hardly make any headway. Tanks, armored cars and other vehicles rely a great deal on fuel supply, and once the fuel supply line is cut, they will become heaps of scrap metal. The area of deployment in the rear of a modern army is

large, and with the enemy's limited defence force, there are many vulnerable targets, any destruction of these targets will hamper and slow the progress of military operations on the part of the enemy. The militia can take advantage of the enemy's weaknesses and give full play to their own familiarity with the people and topography. Then, under the cover of the masses, they can expand the scope of guerrilla warfare and attack the enemy everywhere with various effective tactics. Militia will still play an important role in future wars. At present, the resistance against 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops by the army and people of Kampuchea and the attacks by the Afghan guerrilla bands against the Soviet aggressor troops everywhere can fully prove that it is entirely possible to launch extensive guerrilla warfare against a powerful enemy armed with new weapons, even under modern conditions, by mobilizing and relying on the people.

Besides replenishing the manpower of the army and carrying on production to support the front during the war, the main tasks for the militia are to engage in local warfare, to attack the enemy's tanks and armored cars, and to destroy the enemy's supply lines, particularly the fuel supply system, and other military installations. Our province occupies an important strategic area with mountains, plains, rivers, lakes, swamps, islands and cities. The topography here is complex, and that is why in normal times, we should work out an appropriate training program down to every important detail. In times of war, the militia can be assigned the task of raiding enemy tank convoys in some places, or dealing with enemy paratroopers in other places. Along the coast, the militia can cooperate with the regular army in resisting enemy landings or in fighting sea battles, while the urban militia can help defend the cities. This calls for appropriate planning in militia training. Such planning must suit the different tasks of the militia, and cannot be arbitrarily copied from a single formula.

How will guerrilla warfare be fought under modern conditions? How should we carry out training in normal times? These are new tasks not fully understood by people at all levels, and it takes time to study, explore and practice them. Therefore party committees and people's armed force departments at various levels should attach great importance to these tasks. Now and for some time to come, we should pay attention to the compilation of teaching materials, training backbone elements and conducting experiments, and make real efforts in training the militia for guerrilla warfare, so that the militiamen will, in a fairly short time, master the fighting skill which is urgently needed in times of war.

Improved Field Training

Linan DAZHONG QIBAO (in Chinese 3) Jan 81 p 3

[Article by DAZHONG QIBAO correspondents Lin Fuyu (Q491 6395 1015) and Zhang Ningzhi (1728 2607 1007): "Pay Attention to Realities and Improve Field Training"]

[Text] Since last winter, the armed force department of Jiangyin Commune in Linpu County has improved militia training in the light of realities. This training is now beginning to show remarkable results.

The methods of training used are: First, in working out plans, they do not always apply the same principle. Among the 184 armed militiamen, 71 of them had not received any training at all, 126 of them had received 1 year's training, and the

remaining 189 had received 2 years' training. Facing these realities, the armed force department worked out separate plans for "basic training," "advanced training" and "consolidated training." Basic training was carried out for the beginners, with particular emphasis on familiarization with weapons, removal of obstacles and learning to shoot and to throw hand grenades, in addition to target shooting. Advanced training is intended for those who had been through 1 year's training, in addition to familiarization with weapons, it includes sentry duty and small-scale warfare. Consolidated training is intended for those who had had 2 years' training. Aside from brushing up several times a year, those who have successfully completed the consolidated training course need no further group training. Secondly, an overall formula is used in field training. The commune is located on the northern slope of Yi Mountain. The topography is complex, with mountains, hills, plains and lowlands, and the training was carried out in accordance with these topographical features so that the enemy could be suitably dealt with and the assigned missions accomplished. Different training instructions were provided for different missions, with particular emphasis on the main tasks. The main task for 11 militia companies in mountainous areas was training in shooting at different angles, either upward or downward, along with training in listening from concealed places, climbing the mountains, laying ambush and so forth. The main task for 21 militia companies in the hilly areas concerned mine explosion and shooting at either concealed or exposed targets. The main task for 16 militia companies in the river bank and inland areas was training in earthworks and movement under enemy fire. Thirdly, the armed force department did not seek any panacea in dealing with different situations. In addition to the ordinary armed militiamen, there were also scouting and communications companies, all requiring intensive training. The following methods were used for the winter training: First, the force was divided into many small groups. The scouting and communications companies of this commune were formed of militiamen from three different production brigades. Since concentrated training would interfere with their production and livelihood, the production teams and militiamen frequently voiced their complaints. By dividing them into three different groups for training, the question of remuneration can be easily settled, and many instructors are available. The training produced good results and was welcomed by the masses. Second, training is held in nearby areas. The production brigades of this commune are located far apart from one another, and concentrated training for them in the commune area was inconvenient. Thus they adopted the method of combining three or more production brigades to form separate units for training at different locations. By this means, the militiamen could eat and sleep in the places of training. This will save time and insure good training results. Every militiaman accepted was trained and tested in two courses. After passing the test, he will be considered competent. Up to now, 181 cadres and militiamen have been accepted after passing the entrance test, and 116 of them are now fully qualified. Among them, 12 have been invited to serve as military instructors.

Concentrated Training Advocated

[From CHUNGWA RIBAO to CHUNGWA 21 Jan 61 p 1]

[Article by Wen Cheng (1629 760)]: "Militia Training Should Be Concentrated Instead of Scattered"

[Note]: The best time for militia training is around the spring festival every year. The form of organization to be used is undoubtedly of great importance in insuring the good quality of training.

According to the conditions of military training for the armed militiamen in our province, two methods are generally used, namely concentrated training organized by the armed force department of the commune and scattered training organized by the armed units. Practice in the past 7 years has shown that militia training should be concentrated instead of scattered. In the first place, if scattered training is carried out by the armed units, both people and time cannot be easily available. Some armed militiamen arrived late and left early during the training and in some units, only 1 or 2 hours could be spared for training. Secondly, the different military and political qualities and teaching capabilities of the instructors had a direct bearing on the quality of training. Thirdly, the shortage of materials also produced poor results. According to an examination of the result last year, the quality of scattered training was far behind that of concentrated training. Therefore, scattered training should not be advocated. One time ago, some people said that "the militia companies should have the decision-making power in militia training" and "the militia companies should have the decision-making power in militia training." This view cannot be correct. In fact, giving decision-making power to certain units means letting things drift along, because the training then became a mere formality with no assurance of available time or program of training. To our knowledge, the training of armed militiamen in some localities is still organized by the armed units themselves. There were not enough trainees and the quality of training cannot be guaranteed. This form of scattered training should be changed. The purpose of military training is to help the militiamen master the basic military skill in the event of war. If the form of organization cannot insure good quality, then the training will be meaningless.

Concentrated training is generally organized by the commune's armed force department to take place in one or more designated locations within the commune territory. The trainees can either stay together throughout the night or come in the morning and leave in the evening. This arrangement conforms to the regulations of militia work as well as the actual situation in the countryside. The advantages are the assured availability of both people and time and the possibility for the commune to select capable comrades to form an instructor group for a unified teaching responsibility. This will insure the good quality of training and solve the problem of training materials. In December 1980, the Provincial Military District convened a conference on militia training and decided on a reduction of trainees and the shortening of the training period. The result was a serious reduction of armed militiamen, and this should be a big advantage for concentrated training in the commune. In training, the armed force department of the commune must be careful with organization and avoid "working with a flourish." In conducting concentrated training, the commune should also avoid the practice of applying a single solution to all problems. Should the training be concentrated in one or more than one location? Should these locations be in or out of the commune territory? Should the training take place in separate batches? The answers to these questions should be based on consideration of the realities. The extremely cold weather around the Spring Festival will create many problems for training. While making strict demands in the training and strengthening ideological and political work during the intensive training, the comrades serving as organizers should also be concerned with the militiamen's living conditions by providing adequate housing and catering facilities, taking precautionary measures against diseases, and arranging suitable cultural and sports activities so that militia training can proceed steadily and actively.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'BA VI' COMMENTS ON STABILITY, UNITY IN ARM

REUTERS (Clandestine) BA VI Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Summary from your reception] "Some persons of the central authorities have lately (decided to make full use) of the excellent situation arising from the final judgment passed on the chief culprits of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques to further investigate and try the so-called remnant elements of Lin Biao and the gang of four within the army, to launch a consolidation campaign to reduce the army's strength, and to demobilize as well as transfer to civilian jobs a large number of questionable commanders and fighters. Undoubtedly this has a direct bearing on the perplexity and unease that have now appeared in all PLA units. Even more disturbed, in particular, are the army cadres who are involved in the Lin Biao case to a certain extent, or who participated in the 'three supports' and two military's tasks' and carried out the 'support left' task in the past."

In a letter addressed to the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, cadres at and above the regimental level of the Guangzhou PLA units lodged a protest against the major reshuffle of the PLA units. Meanwhile, owing to different opinions on the question of cadre demobilization and retirement, a serious divergence of views and all kinds of contradictions have been reported among some leading personnel of the Guangzhou PLA units. Filled with strong dissatisfaction, several hundred commanders and fighters in Kaimen Island who were forced to retire have organized [words indistinct] to defend themselves, and their action led to a bloody incident. "All this not only has created a great danger to the modernization of our army, but has also endangered the situation of stability and unity within the army and in other localities throughout the country."

Speaking at the recently held all-army conference on political work, Comrade Hu Yaobang, in view of some existing unfavorable factors for stability and unity within the army, pointed out that the people's liberation army should ever be the embodiment of a revolutionary army, strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity, and better improve relations between officers and men. "Obviously, a situation of stability and unity has not yet emerged in the army. The army is not responsible for this position, nor is it caused by the 'three of disorder' stirred up by the remnant elements of Lin Biao and the 'four' as a result. Indeed, as a result of the central authorities pointed out, the past... influence spread to the ideologically, politically and organizationally has not yet been eliminated. In point of fact, there are some persons of the central authorities who have taken advantage of their authority to create all kinds of excuses to attack and push aside those who are against their line and policies to an effort to consolidate their own positions."

Over the past 20 years, the Chinese people have suffered greatly from the power struggle among the upper-level leading personnel. "The broad masses of people and commanders and fighters are looking forward to having a political situation of stability and unity and living in a happy and comfortable environment. Especially since the downfall of the gang of four, the masses of people pinned great hopes on our leading personnel of the central authorities. Why have they repeatedly failed to live up to the hopes of the people?"

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'RE TV RADIO' IN JOURNAL OF DEFENSE MINISTER BY KANGCHIAN

APPROX 11:00 AM (10:00 AM) IN HANGZHOU TO CHINA (OFF 1 MAY 81)

[Text] Making a big issue of whether or not Comrade Lu Xiangshan should remain at his post as minister of national defense is detrimental to unity within the army and between the army and the people. However, some people's attitude toward this issue makes others feel grieved. As things stand, that person on the Party Central Committee is intent on appointing one of his trusted followers to be minister of national defense. Otherwise, he could not close his eyes when he dies. In violation of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," he has instigated people to engage in covert activities against Comrade Lu Xiangshan. He has been directing such activities in a planned way.

As a result, some people have recently commented even in public places that Lu Xiangshan can no longer lead the Ministry of National Defense because of his age and frail health and that if he were not a fellow provincial of Chairman Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong, he would have left office long before. Some people insinuated at a meeting of the Military Commission saying: Empty talk cannot get things done. You can imagine who cannot even hold their chopsticks firmly at meals lead the building of a modernized army! This is obviously a malicious personal attack against our revered Comrade Lu in order to force him to step down.

It should be noted that the removal of our revered Comrade Lu Xiangshan as vice premier was the first step in pushing him out, which was a serious violation of the three-year-old system of government organization in our country. The removal of Comrade Lu Xiangshan as vice premier has another meaning: It is an apparent attempt to deprive the army of its rights to participate in government work and social activities so that the army will be relegated to a secondary position and will be limited to the area of military training.

Under leaders of our army have been publicly tried and given heavy sentences on foundation of exaggerated charges. Thousands of so-called "graveyard criminals," "major criminals" and "minor criminals" involved in the case against Lin Biao and other high officials are being investigated and interrogated in the armed forces, especially in the air force. Plans are being made to carry out party consolidation and purification in the next 3 years, with the emphasis on the armed forces. All this is designed to serve the above purpose.

A certain person in the Party Central Committee has been making a big issue of whether or not Su Shaoqian should remain at his post as minister of national defense. Apparently, this will not only affect army modernization but will also cause new contradictions and suspicions in the general headquarters of the armed forces and the armed forces and among military region leaders. This will lead the armed forces astray and has nothing at all to do with their present main tasks.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST PLENARY

Beijing (COMMUNIST PRESS) in Chinese 20 Jan 81 p 1

[Article: "Improve Party Style by Upholding Rules and Regulations--Commission of Inspection of Discipline under the Military Commission Holds Its First Plenary to Discuss and Adopt Relevant Documents and to Study Arrangements for the Current Year's Work"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jan (XINHUA)--The Commission of Inspection of Discipline under the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee held its first plenary from 21-27 January. The meeting relayed and earnestly learned from the spirit of the Central Committee Work Conference and the Third Symposium held by the Central Commission for Inspection of Discipline on implementing the "Guidelines," discussed and adopted the "Provisional Stipulations on the Scope of Work, Duty and Authority for the Commission of Inspection of Discipline under the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee," and studied the arrangements for their work in 1981.

Comrade Lin Weizhen (1927 1262 355), secretary of the Commission of Inspection of Discipline under the Military Commission, presided over the meeting.

Responsible comrades of the Military Commission under the Party Central Committee Geng Biao (3105 7874), Wei Guoqing (3888 0948 3237), Yang Dehai (2799 1779 1807) and Wang Ping (3789 1627) spoke at the meeting.

The responsible comrades of the Military Commission pointed out that at present, our country has to carry out further economic readjustment and needs further political stability and unity. These are the only correct economic and political policies, as well as the guiding policies for the army in all types of work. The Commission of Inspection of Discipline should earnestly learn from and implement the spirit of the Central Committee's Work Conference, set good personal examples in upholding party style and observing party disciplines, firmly adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts in handling problems, and avoid mistakes through careful examinations of various aspects. They should also handle matters impartially, uphold justice unswervingly, and dare to struggle as well as be good at struggling.

The meeting held that the fundamental duty of the Commission of Inspection of Discipline under the Military Commission was to uphold party rules and regulations, improve the party style, and ensure the implementation of the Party Central Committee's line, principles and policies, as well as the resolutions, directives and decrees of the Military Commission under the Party Central Committee in the army.

The main items of work are: (1) To earnestly learn from and implement the spirit of the Central Committee's Work Conference in the light of realities, and to treat this as the focus of work at present; (2) Continue to follow the "Guidelines" conscientiously, implement the regulations concerning care for the livelihood of high-level cadres in the army, and resolutely correct the unhealthy tendencies; (3) Strengthen the inspection and enforcement of party disciplines in coordination with the army's central and other tasks, such as better troops and cleaner government, education and training, preparation against war, increasing production and practicing economy and so forth, in order to insure the successful completion of various tasks; (4) Continue to do well in the inspection and handling of cases of violation of party disciplines, in answering letters and receiving visitors, and in conscientiously following party policies; and (5) Strengthen the building of commissions of inspection of discipline at various levels and also call also to their militant role.

The meeting called on the comrades of the Commission of Inspection of Discipline to uphold truth, to be courageous in assuming responsibility, and to strive for the fulfillment of the duties assigned by the party. The participants at the meeting pledged to promptly carry out the spirit of the meeting in their actual work and to live up to the expectation of the Party Central Committee, the Military Commission, the Central Commission of Inspection of Discipline, and the broad masses of commanders and fighters.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

WUHAN PLA CREWMEN--The leading organizations of the Wuhan provincial military district, units directly under the military district and a certain regiment under the Wuhan Garrison District recently sponsored an oath-taking meeting for their officers and men. During the meeting, cadres and fighters solemnly swore that they would uphold the four basic principles, implement the party's line, principles and policies, strictly follow discipline, obey orders, resolutely accomplish all tasks given to them by the party and the people, and strive to be qualified revolutionary warriors. [Text] [CH172119 Wuhan Wuhan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 81]

HAINAN PLANNED PARENTHOOD--Hainan military district recently held a conference on planned parenthood work, attended by leading cadres of divisions and regiments. They studied the speech of a leading central comrade on planned parenthood and affirmed their resolve to grasp this work and insure that each couple has only one child. Representatives of advanced units in planned parenthood including units 5M14 and 5M11 and the Changmai farm of the Guangzhou PLA units introduced their experiences. [CH140700 Hainan Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0130 GMT 11 Mar 81]

JIANGSU MILITIAMEN EDUCATION--The Propaganda Department of Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee and the Political Department of Jiangsu military district have recently issued a joint circular on strengthening political education among all militia units. Under the new situation, strenuous efforts should be made to study well all documents adopted by the working conference of the Party Central Committee to help the broad masses of militiamen to reach a common understanding in the spirit of the line, principles and policies formulated by the party since its third plenary session. In order to conduct ideological-political education among militiamen with better results, investigation and study should be launched to better understand the assignments and state of mind of the militiamen. [CH140811 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 81]

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CORRECT TREATMENT OF, UNITY WITH INTELLECTUALS ENCOURAGED

Beijing GUANJING SHIBAO in Chinese ? Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Wu Bang (1976 1979): "Treat the Intellectuals Correctly"]

[Text] Our building of socialism is advancing victoriously in the midst of adjustment. In the new year, our scientific and technical battlelines will progress further in its comprehensive carrying through of the eight character guiding policy having adjustment as its core, enabling our scientific enterprises to advance more sturdily and securely. If we want to enable science and technology to serve the national economy and the building of our national defense, and carry out a technological remaking of our presently-existing enterprises, then we must bring the effect of the presently-existing ranks of intellectuals into full play. Under the new circumstances, correctly and comprehensively implementing the party's policy on intellectuals seems all the more important and pressing. Since the Third Plenary Session of the party's 11th Central Committee, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee, we have done quite a lot of work with regard to mobilizing the enthusiasm of intellectuals. However, owing to the long-term interference of leftist thinking and the leftist line, and the serious harm wrought by the anti-revolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, in the minds of a considerable portion of comrades all kinds of erroneous conceptions about intellectuals have still to this day not been entirely corrected, interfering with the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals, and interfering with bringing into full play intellectuals' effectiveness. Therefore, overcoming leftist thinking with regard to the problem of intellectuals is still an important task for us at present.

Since the entire country was liberated, with regard to the problem of dealing with intellectuals we have had both positive and negative experience and lessons learned. In 1946, Comrade Zhuo Enlai representing the party Central Committee made a report on the problem of intellectuals that clearly indicated the direction that the party's work on intellectuals was to take. After the anti-rightist movement of 1957 and the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958, and in order to rectify the mistakes of the "left," in 1962 the State Council held in Guangzhou a nationwide scientific and technical working conference (called the "Guangzhou Conference" for short), at which Comrade Zhuo Enlai provided a brilliant example for us in the question of how to treat intellectuals. At the conference, comrades Zhuo Enlai, Chen Yi, Wu Dingkuan and Yao Yizuo made important speeches on the question of a policy towards intellectuals. Today, reviewing these speeches of Zhuo Enlai

and the other comrades, and studying their attitude and method on the question of dealing with intellectuals, still has real guiding significance for us.

In 1949 our country had already completed ahead of time a 12-year plan for scientific and technological development, and had obtained excellent results. However, during the "Great Leap Forward," objective rules were violated, there was a lack of proper investigation and study, scientific and technical personnel were not respected, and the mistakes of "blind leadership" and "blasting air" were perpetrated, added to which were 3 years of natural disasters and the Soviet Government's unilaterally cancelling its contracts and withdrawing its specialists, so that there existed serious difficulties in the scientific and technical battlefront, and in all other battlefronts as well. The aim of the "Guangzhou Conference" was to summarize the experience and lessons of the past, formulate a new plan for development and, hence, to mobilize and organize the scientific and technical workers of the entire country to be self-reliant, work with a will to make the country strong, speed up the development of science and technology, and raise our country's scientific and cultural level. An important topic of discussion at this conference was solving the problem of intellectuals. Due to the fact that at present some of our comrades have insufficient understanding of the progressiveness and importance of intellectuals, there exist some erroneous methods not in line with the party's position, which have very much dampened the enthusiasm and hurt the feelings of intellectuals. At the conference, quite a few scientists brought up sharp criticism of these methods. Comrade Zhou Enlai and Chen Yi each hurriedly made a special trip to Guangzhou and, after many times listening to reports on the progress of the conference, separately made speeches on the problem of intellectuals, making a historic, scientific and accurate evaluation of our country's intellectuals, and comprehensive expounding of the party's policy on intellectuals, that were not only a great encouragement to the scientists attending the conference but, moreover, were enthusiastically supported by the broad masses of intellectuals in all battlelines throughout the country. After this, the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel and the people of the entire country united, overcame difficulties, and worked ardently and diligently, enabling our country's science and technology to develop at a fast rate, and making a great contribution to the building of our economy and national defense.

We must correctly evaluate the situation of our country's intellectuals.

An objective, accurate analysis of the situation of our country's intellectuals is the basis for the party's formulation of a policy on intellectuals. Comrade Zhou Enlai, using the viewpoint of historical materialism, analyzed the course of development of the present-day Chinese intellectual, and analyzed his present circumstances. He pointed out: Colonized and semicolonized intellectuals are not exactly the same as the intellectuals of imperialist countries, and they have a great distinguishing characteristic. The great majority of this portion of intellectuals frequently sided with the people and are opposed to foreign imperialism and internal reaction, reaction against the nation, and running dogs for directly or indirectly by imperialism. The majority of these intellectuals became revolutionaries, patriotic intellectuals. For this reason, "whether before or after liberation, we have all along placed intellectuals within our revolutionary

elites, and considered them among the ranks of people of the people's democratic dictatorship." In the period from the liberation of the entire country in 1949, he said "Over the past 12 years, the great majority of our country's intellectuals have undergone a fundamental transformation, and made great progress." After 1957, our country's intellectuals underwent a severe trial and tempering. The great majority of them, together with the workers and peasants, passed through trials, overcame the difficulties in life, with distinction over challenges in their work and, considering the situation as a whole, accomplished something by it. Comrade Zhou Enlai enthusiastically praised them, saying: "Over the past 2 years, supplies have been insufficient, work conditions have been limited, and even morale has not been very good, and yet in science, drama and writing outstanding achievements have been made that are worthy of congratulation. I especially want to express my respect for you all." He also said: "You have moved all of us deeply with your ardent love of our ancestral nation, and this is the pride of the Chinese intellectual!" Comrade Chen Yi also clearly pointed out that over the previous 12 years the showing of scientists had been good, that they were "intellectuals of the laboring people." Their scientific theories are to this day still glowing with brilliance. During the 10 years of turmoil, the broad masses of intellectuals were put through an even more cruel trial, and they demonstrated by their behavior that they were not ashamed to be put through such an evaluation. At the National Scientific Conference in 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, based on the development of the situation in the country as a whole at that time, and on the progress made by intellectuals, clearly pointed out that the broad masses of our country's intellectuals are ranks worthy of esteem, a part of the working class, and one of the forces relied upon by the party. The Party Central Committee's estimate was completely in accord with objective reality. However, definitely not all of our comrades look upon intellectuals in this way, and still do not consider them as their own people. The erroneous thinking of disparaging knowledge and discriminating against intellectuals frequently constitutes a great loss and waste for us in our building of the economy. Therefore, our way of thinking about knowledge and intellectuals is not simply a question regarding intellectuals, but is a great question extending to the rate at which the building of socialism can be accomplished, and the fate of our entire people. If the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation is not raised, if we do not have advanced technology weapons, if we do not have a noble morality and civilization, then how can we be capable of building a modern socialist nation?

We must trust and rely on intellectuals.

The "Guangzhou conference" was carried out, in the spirit of the proposal of Comrade Hu Yaobang made at the ninth meeting of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee regarding the "Three Don'ts" of don't make accommodations, don't beat with sticks, and don't grab anybody's queue, and democracy was fully advanced. At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Hu Yaobang called on the comrades to have a responsible attitude towards the nation's scientific enterprise, and to speak all they know, and speak it fully, speak freely what is on their mind, and discuss the situation, and their problems and experiences. Under this moral encouragement, the comrades attending the meeting spoke as much as they liked, and brought up a lot of constructive criticism and suggestions. At

this, Comrade Zhu told: said that it "could not but make us happy." The scientists straightforwardly brought out that our party's understanding of intellectuals' political progressiveness and their contribution to the building of the first modernization is insufficient, having a negative influence on the enthusiasm and initiative of a part of the people. "Blind leadership" had been applied to scientific and technical work; in industrial and agricultural production technology work, some uncritical and anti-scientific measures had been arbitrarily pushed through; regarding scientific questions, some erroneous judgments were carried out; in the utilization of personnel, people were used in areas where they did not have the training; there was the wasteage of over-supply of certain kinds of personnel, and people were arbitrarily told to change their professions; in the work of scientific research, inappropriate sudden attacks on "offering gifts" and "large formation warfare were made"; regarding the results of scientific research, successful propaganda was made, etc. Regarding these problems, Comrade Nie Hongzhen took the initiative in accepting responsibility, and publicly engaged in self-criticism. Representing the Party Central Committee and the State Council, he asked that we change bad things into good. The conditions for transformation are: acknowledging our mistakes, summarizing our experience, conscientiously studying (other's good points), and improving our work. Comrade Yao Zhi said sincerely at the meeting: "For the past few years we have been engaging in blind leadership. Ding Lian (referring to Comrade Ding Ying, former head of the Chinese Agricultural Science Institute) approved of close planting, but he didn't approve of planting that close. We did not agree. The present proves that his idea was correct. I have three times engaged in self-criticism, and today I would like to apologize again in person. A few years ago, we did a lot of stupid things; we changed slowly, and that was not sufficiently related to democracy within and without the party. The most advanced democracy." This extremely open-minded attitude on the part of a Central Committee leadership comrade moved everyone. The comrades leading the national scientific committee and the Chinese Academy of Sciences also separately at the conference engaged in self-criticism of shortcomings and mistakes in their work. The hang-ups in the thinking of many of the scientists were removed, and this achieved a positive, far-reaching effect towards getting everyone united to do a good job of scientific and technical work. Some representatives said: "Just like the elephant after swallowing the hollow pills--their minds were totally at ease." The older generation of proletarian revolutionaries trust and rely on scientists, so that they listen to their criticisms with an open mind and unconsciously try to improve their work. Some of our comrades in scientific and technical department work up till now have never once trusted or relied on scientific/technical personnel. Some intellectuals, although they have been rehabilitated, are still pushed to one side, and for long periods they are not able to be effective (as for those who have not yet been rehabilitated, they must first be rehabilitated); some are assigned to jobs for which they do not have the background, and some fall prey to all kinds of unscrupulousness in the system, their talents cannot be brought into full play, and so their ability to be absorbed into the leading bodies is lessened. Some, although they have been given a leading title, have a position without authority, or they have no way of using the power of their position. These situations should all be changed as quickly as possible.

At present, our country is in the process of adjusting our national economy, and reducing basic construction capital. The Central Committee demands that we

proceed on the basis of the presently-existing industrial base, and engage in exploitation of potential, innovation, and reform with regard to presently-existing enterprises. In developing agriculture one must first rely on the government's policies and secondly rely on science. This is to say, over the past few years, the development of industry and agriculture has demanded of science and technology quality, speed, and output value. This then increases the necessity of bringing into full play the effect of intellectuals, trusting them, relying on them, and utilizing them reasonably. As for those who want to be appointed to the appropriate leading positions, they can be entrusted with important posts. In the midst of adjustment, we must carry out an appropriate reform of the work of managing scientific and technical personnel. First of all, there will be the work of perfecting and improving the system of the training and selection of scientific and technical talent, such as reforming or making a new system of academicians and academic titles, and an evaluation and assessment of the system of technical professional titles, encouraging scientific and technical personnel to work hard to develop science and technology in the service of the four modernizations.

We must do a good job of ideological-political work.

How can we engage in ideological-political work in scientific research institutions, and how can we engage in ideological-political work for intellectuals? Comrade Zhou Enlai said: "In the world there is no 'perfect man'; everyone must be reformed. There are two different kinds of reform--in quality and in degree. In the remaking of communist party members and non-communist party members (within a unified battalion), there is only a difference of degree, and no difference of quality. The remaking of the broad masses of our country's intellectuals is a remaking in degree. This remaking of oneself depends mainly on self-awareness. The method of reform is making criticism and self-criticism in the manner of a 'gentle wind and fine rain,' and helping one another. First, one must trust them. You trust him, and he will then trust you; when there is trust one of the other, then we can unite and work together. Second, we must help them. In helping people, one must first study their strong points. Third, we must improve our relationship with them. One must, starting with party committee members and party members, first criticize oneself; one cannot begin with criticizing others. Having criticized oneself, one can then strike a sympathetic chord in others. Fourth, one must solve the problem. If we do not solve the problem, people will feel we are not sincere enough. Fifth, we must definitely admit our mistakes in the past. We must apologize to those comrades who in the past were criticized wrongly or over-critically. Sixth, we must recognize that these mistakes still remain to be corrected." Comrade Zhou Xi educated our party members and cadres in saying: "One must not simply pose as one who has reformed; one must treat people with an attitude of equality. Party members and cadres themselves are also in the process of reform." He said: "In ideological reform one cannot engage in political campaigning, the best way is through studying others, criticism and self-criticism like a 'gentle breeze and fine rain' captivating people, and making them feel at ease as if they were sitting in a spring breeze." These sincere, earnest words can still today warm the hearts of thousands upon thousands of intellectuals, and still have great practical significance for our party's ideological-political work.

How can we manifest the party's leadership in the scientific and technical structure? The "Guangzhou Conference" pointed out that if one wants to strengthen

(ideological-political work, one must respect the labor of specialists, and not simply issue them orders. "The leadership of the party is not the leadership of individuals. Great questions must be decided through collective discussion." "Administrative matters should be decided by the administration, and party committee members and secretaries should not interfere."

Comrade Chen Yi pointed out: "The task of research institutions is to produce research results and talent. If these two tasks cannot be guaranteed, then for all other matters, the more they progress, the more they will be bungled." The "Changshun Conference" criticized two defects in the administrative work, organizational work and ideological-political work of some units. One was overgeneralization, not asking about the specific instance, not distinguishing among circumstances, and mechanically applying principles in disregard of specific instances. The second was formalism, not paying enough attention to results, as if the more meetings held the better -- the longer the reports the better, the more complicated the plans and general conclusions the better. Holding meetings, making speeches, and writing reams upon reams of rubbish does not solve problems. Comrade Chen Yi also said: "If many scientific workers are immersed in so-called 'work conferences' and 'social activities' loaded down with tedious formalities, and are not able to get started on their research work, it is very dangerous. The working time of scientists should be used in research or in the forefront of teaching; it should be used in the laboratory, the library, and the classroom." With regard to our doing a good job today of work among the intellectuals, these criticisms are still accurate, and need to be put into effect.

Ever since the third Plenary Session of the party's 11th Central Committee, the Party Central Committee has indicated that we must change the situation of distinctions not being made between party and government and government and business. Some research institutes are already putting into effect on a trial basis systems of personnel having responsibility in areas where they are qualified, enabling scientific and technical workers, within their professional sphere, to have position, authority, and responsibility; and they have had comparatively good results. However, yet another phenomenon has appeared, which is that some scientists have too many additional posts, and have too many administrative tasks to perform, so that they are not able to devote themselves wholeheartedly to carrying out their professional work of research experiments. In that case, should we not then withdraw these opportunities from them? We absolutely cannot take them back. In scientific and technical work one must definitely respect the professional authority of specialists, listen to their criticisms, and in regard to excessive additional posts one can make requests in individual cases and, after consultation, these can be reduced. One must also provide them with the necessary help to assist them in their daily work so that they can bring their professional expertise into full play.

At present, our country's scientific and technical personnel, particularly middle- and scientific and technical personnel, are bearing the heavy burden of developing our country's science and technology. For example, among the personnel bearing the burden of teaching and research in schools of higher education, those between the ages of 35 and 40 occupy over 60 percent of the total, and in some institutions as much as 80 percent. Presently existing scientific and technical personnel are the basis of our intellectual forces. People who graduated from

institutions of higher learning before the "Great Cultural Revolution" have all been tempered by 10 or 20 years of practical work, and are the mainstay force of each and every one of our country's scientific and technical departments. We must bring their potential effectiveness into full play. In political ideology, one must encourage them to establish firmly the revolutionary ideals of sacrificing themselves for socialism and the building of our nation's four modernizations, and serving the people; encourage them to liberate their thinking, struggle arduously, produce results, and train new talent; and help them to study the world-view and methodology of Marxism and wholeheartedly devote themselves to scaling the heights of modern science and technology, in order to raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation and have more and bigger accomplishments. One must be concerned about their livelihood. If they have difficulties, one must do everything possible under the circumstances to solve them. In short, we must definitely rally the broad masses of intellectuals around the party and, with one mind and one force, struggle hard to develop our country's science and technology.

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CHD: 4005

COLLEGE USED TO BE A TEACHERS' SYSTEM TO SERVE REFORMATION

Reform of Higher Education (People's Education) in Chinese No. 12, Vol. 80 pp 7-8

(Article by Li Yimin (1911-1981) of Wuhan University: "Suggestions on the Improvement of Higher Education System")

During the last century, Wuhan University held several forums for experts in various fields and related personnel to conscientiously and thoroughly discuss some problems of significance in the successful drafting of long-range education plans. Discussions covered many areas of interest. The following is a roundup of opinions and suggestions on how to reform the college administrative system:

1. It is necessary to change the idea of letting schools take care of "society" and to let "society" run schools. Letting schools take care of "society" or socialization of schools is a great obstacle that one stands in the way of the development of the educational undertaking. Our education ranging from kindergarten and primary school to secondary school is a straight unbroken process. Children of teachers and workers in school who fail to pass college entrance examinations are entitled to existence from schools in placing them in jobs. Services ranging from providing room and board for faculty members and other workers in maternity and health care and arrangements for their death almost must be covered by schools. Today, the swelling of organizations, the overlapping of personnel, inefficiency, the low level of administrative skills, and the overstaffing in the institutions of higher learning have reached serious proportions. A major cause for this development comes from the socialization of schools. The serious consequences of running schools this way is: 1) their leadership has overextended its energy too much to be able to deal with matters of great concern; 2) schools have overextended requirements and therefore have found themselves unable to concentrate their limited financial and material resources on teaching and research programs. Before the "Great Cultural Revolution," Wuhan University had a budget of 6 million yuan a year. Today, it is over 9 million. Despite this, it still falls short of funds. Of this budget, almost half is used to defray the costs of teachers and workers on payroll. If the budget had remained as low as that before the "Great Cultural Revolution," the university would have found itself unable to do anything except provide for the needs of its faculty members for food. Socialization of school affairs in this manner has become a tumor recycling itself. If this problem is not resolved once and for all, no progress can be made in education.

II. It is necessary to change the situation in which there is no definite size of payroll for teachers and workers, and those on payroll should be strictly examined. All school teachers and workers should be examined and evaluated before being employed. The number of cadres and workers needed must be based on the size of the student population; the number of teachers needed by various departments should be based on the size of the student population and how many new courses are offered and how many hours of teaching are actually needed. In deciding on the payroll, attention must be paid to the size of the student population. Only in this way can schools change the current notion that "the less students the better, the more teachers the better."

III. It is necessary to change the pay scale system for teachers and workers and to put into effect a new wage system coupled with subsidies based on additional work to be done. Since the draft of the "gang of four," the bribe money of teachers and workers is increased harder than ever, and have done away with the unfair practice in a "no distinction is drawn between those who do more and those who do less, and between those who do a good job and those who perform poorly," but the notion that "everyone has the right to enjoy a free meal" still exists in varying degrees among some people. In addition to vigorously strengthening the ideological and political work, we must reform the wage system by directly tying the compensation one deserves to one's contributions to the four modernizations, in accordance with the socialist principle of "to each according to his work."

There are other comrades who have proposed to carry on school work with a specific size budget, and to set base figures for the payroll of various departments and units on the basis of evaluation and assessment. They suggested that these units carry on school work within the limit of that payroll; the payroll will remain the same despite increase or decrease in the size of staff; the average wage will be high if few people can get more jobs done; otherwise, it will be low.

Other school expenses can also be defrayed on the basis of the aforementioned example.

IV. It is necessary to change the teaching staff distribution and lifetime tenure system; some comrades suggested that a system of appointing teachers below the level of lecturers on a selective basis be put into effect. In principle, the system of lifetime tenure for professors and associate professors (which reform to those who will not be dismissed in any case until they retire at a certain age) should remain in effect. Faculty members below the level of lecturers who qualify for employment only after passing examinations. After passing examinations, they will receive letters of appointment from schools. But this does not mean that they cannot be fired. The first step in appointing any youth to a teaching position on a selective basis is to set a specific period of probation for him. If he is proven unfit for such a position during the probation period, he can be reassigned to another position. By doing this, the advantages are as follows: 1) the elements who form the backbone of teaching and research staff capable of making outstanding contributions to higher education will be preserved as a stable living force in this field; 2) it will open the way for exchanges between colleges; it will avoid the "growth of teaching staff to be filled by close relatives"; it will enable one school to improve its education by learning from strong points of other schools; 3) young teachers will be encouraged to make progress, aim high, and break with the notion that "a stable position will lead to a lifetime tenure position or will

scientists and other large, big groups. These colleges can give up the lifetime tenure system, teachers can also follow suit. The abandonment of the system of appointing teachers by ranking professors on a selective basis can add vitality, vigor, and fresh blood to the ranks of teachers, can encourage many talented youths with bright future to continuously join the ranks of teachers, and reassign unworkable college teachers to other positions that suit their ability.

(1) It is necessary to change the mode of the study system and enforce the course credit earning system. We must support and help those colleges which have adopted the course credit earning system solve problems arising therefrom. Over 1-year-old statistics by various universities indicates that the course credit earning system now in effect has many advantages; particularly, as a matter of principle, it will enable students to concentrate on self-study and teachers to teach them according to their ability; it will enable students to give full play to their subjective initiative, to learn to know the limitations and play an active role in learning. This method will create a constitution for training and graduating students based on discipline. At present, there are 50 selective courses offered by Union University. In the first of students taking such courses are over 1,000 persons. From the first semester of 1978 to the first semester of 1979, Union University achieved a total of 100 students to obtain 21 regular courses because of their achievements in self-study. Some "excellent" students have saved their studies way ahead of schedule. Some students in the future have registered for post-graduation programs ahead of schedule. According to initial statistics, of the 1,194 students of 11 classes, over 10 completed college education 1 year ahead of schedule.

(2) It is necessary to change the current college system which lasts several years in a row, and to enforce a stage-by-stage (or step-by-step) system. All institutions of higher learning which have adopted the mode of the study system can put this stage-by-stage system into effect. The current general-education-is-one-system approach is not effective in speeding up the process of selecting and training professionals. The college education system should be divided into two stages. For example, the general system can be split into two stages each lasting 1 year; the liberal system can also be divided into two stages with the first stage lasting 1 or 1.5 years and the second 1 or 1.5 years. Students can complete each stage-by-stage college education on the basis of their progress in study. Time may be placed in two stages where students continue to pursue advanced studies. In this way, talents can be selected in a better way, the period of training can be shortened, and the pace of training can be accelerated. At the same time, the enrollment of students can be increased. Colleges of technology can easily adjust themselves to graduating students in 1 or 1.5 years which are equivalent to graduates from technical schools, while the general universities will find it difficult to do so because some students, wishing to obtain opportunities for work, find jobs after completing 1 or 1.5 years college education. But students enrolling in such courses as mathematics, library science and foreign languages can become college school teachers or engage in other technical work upon graduation. In other words, they can feel entirely free to do so. Chinese colleges did this long ago. For example, junior colleges in Japan have raised a large number of students in this manner.

(3) Some comrades suggested that the system that entitles teachers to take leave of study annually in pursuit of advanced studies with pay be changed to that a small portion of their salaries would be withheld to pay a portion of their tuition. As the wages for teachers are so low, such a system is not intended for implementation in the first stage of the present step. But such measures are now absolutely

necessity of a time when determine the rating level of students in order to pursue advanced studies, especially advanced training abroad, have become increasingly popular and have given rise to a desire where teaching and research work has been affected.

viii. The retirement system should be rigorously enforced to change the situation in which teachers remain on the payroll after becoming disabled. Specifically speaking, a reasonable extension of the retirement age of workers engaged in mental and physical labor is in the interests of the country and the workers themselves. But it is not in the interests of the program to bring up new personnel in keeping with the development of education if the aged, physically weak or even sick and heavily disabled teachers are still permitted to be on the payroll.

ix. The system of scheduling teaching classes on a round-the-clock basis (including Sundays) should be enforced to replace the current system of scheduling teaching classes and laboratory assignments on daytime only and on the basis of program in learning. Today, although school classrooms and laboratories are tightly scheduled, the rate of their utilization is very low. The rate of their utilization can be nearly doubled if the schools can change the daylight time schedule for classroom teaching and laboratory experiments to the round-the-clock schedule (including Sundays) which can open at least nine additional classes for each classroom including six on weekdays and three on Sundays. The rate of their utilization can even be much higher if the schedule extends from 6 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock in the evening.

x. It is necessary to reduce the amounts of various grants in order to encourage students to study and work hard. In distributing various grants to students, the schools should give a little less than what they actually need, so that they can make it up by working under the work-study program. Such a work-study program can be scheduled for holidays. Physical labor can also be performed by students with compensations on Sundays. During the school years, students should no longer be asked to do any physical labor unrelated to their study program. Students not entitled to grants should also verify that they too have participated in manual labor for a specific length of time as required. In this way, the schools can give students ideological education, and use savings in grants to students to increase the enrollment of students.

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SUGGESTIONS ON READJUSTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 61 p 2

[Article by Chen Miao (1115 0710 1946) President, Si'an Jiaotong University;
"Suggestions on General Issues in the Current Readjustment of High Education"]

[Text] Our national economy is currently the subject of a thoroughgoing eight character policy of which readjustment is the core. This policy must also be applied in a thoroughgoing way to higher education and renewed effort must be devoted to the cultivation of human talent for socialist construction. In this article, I shall discuss my opinions concerning several issues relating to the work of readjustment in higher education.

1. The state should have a feasible plan for cultivating human talent

For a long time we have lacked a plan for cultivating human talent that is consistent with actual conditions. In fact, we have no clear ideas about what sorts of human talent we will require after 5 years or after 10 years. Recruitment of students each year is handled independently by each of the institutions of higher education and the information is gathered by the Ministry of Education. The task of recruiting students that is undertaken by each of the schools for the most part meets the urgent needs of the state. However, there are a few cases in which, in order to fulfill their missions, schools fill up their numbers on stopgap basis and report this to the higher authorities and in which the needs of the state may not necessarily be met. To rely solely on the Ministry of Education to solve this problem is of no effect since this problem involves a variety of factors. The planning sectors of the nation should be duty-bound to assume this task, and, through investigation and research in which they look both ahead and behind and weigh all aspects, work out a practicable plan. After that, they can submit it to the Ministry of Education so that the Ministry can plan for the task of recruiting students on its basis. In this way, it will be possible to strengthen planning and lessen blindness in the approach to the problem so that higher education will better serve the building of the four modernizations.

7. Universities must also make essential readjustments

After the "ignominy of 1947" was over, our nation set up a new group of college and university level schools, many of which conformed with conditions and were able to guarantee quality in the cultivation of human talent. However a situation also arose in which too hasty a start was made and quality was neglected. There were some older schools with a great deal of latent capacity that they could tap and that have repeated established schools within the same city. Some technical secondary schools changed their system but have not been able to cultivate university and college standards of quality. As this also led to a decrease in the number of students enrolled in technical secondary schools, a double loss was suffered. Some local colleges lost classrooms and housing as well as qualified teachers and equipment to such an extent that they rely on the old schools. Within major schools in particular, this has resulted in an erosion of teaching procedures and the quality of teaching in the original institutions of higher learning. We believe that the small number that do not meet the existing conditions for running a school should close down and become more specialized while those that meet certain conditions should substantially improve themselves so that they can be strengthened and run well. The new institutions and schools that rely on the original institutions of higher education must be established as independent schools as quickly as possible. In establishing new institutions of higher education in the future, we must have an integrated plan and resolutely overcome the tendency to do things each in his own way, to engage in blind construction and to repeatedly establish corrupt practices.

8. The pace of readjustment of specialities must be stepped up

The specialized character in the institutions of higher learning in our nation at present is basically patterned after that of the Soviet Union and there has been very little change in the majority of these specialities for the past thirty years. The division among these specialities are too narrow and are not advantageous for the cultivation of portions of outstanding talent. They are also not advantageous for the development of new disciplines and often give rise to grounds of study that are out of date and waste of human talent. It also makes it very difficult for the schools to adapt to the continually changing demands of actual work.

For the readjustment of the specialities, a provisional organ should be established under the leadership of the State Council and should be commanded by a vice-premier. Committees of various ministries should be incorporated into it and other concerned responsible managers should take part in it in order to concentrate on solving this problem. Practice has already borne out that it is very difficult to solve this extremely important and highly complicated problem through reliance solely on the Ministry of Education.

The specialized facilities must overcome the defect of being small but complete. Now that the integration of science and engineering has been proposed, all of the engineering schools want to specialize in pure science. This is a matter very worthy of study. It would not be advisable to get off to a hasty start.

Before there has been a basic resolution of the problems of the objectives of developing scientific specialties, the scope of specialization and the direction of allocation, I propose that the question of specialized facilities be considered separately at the three administrative levels of the state, the large regions and the provinces. We should strive to bring about comparatively rational arrangements for the institutions of higher learning in our nation. In respect to individual schools, the specialized facilities must embody the characteristics of each given school. Any given school cannot attempt to be small and complete.

Specialized facilities must be considered from a very long-term standpoint. At the least, consideration must be given to the needs of the state after ten years from now, with short-term planning being integrated with long-term considerations. There are a number of specialties in which large numbers of students need not be recruited and in which either a small number of students can be enrolled or which can be limited to postgraduate students.

We must get a firm grasp on readjustment of specialties. It is wrong to hesitate in moving forward. This is because it takes a long time to cultivate human talent. For example, it will take until 1985 for there to be graduates in a specialized program that is organized in 1981 (4-year system). If all there ever is empty talk without action, the state will suffer very great losses and waste. On the one hand, we are shouting about the lack of human talent, while on the other we go on blindly year after year training large numbers of people for which the state has no use. Is there any sense in this?

4. The make-up of the teaching profession should gradually be readjusted

The present make-up of the teaching profession is not equitable. To take N'ian Jiantong University as an example, there are at present 35 professors, accounting for 2.3 percent of the total number of teachers, 180 associate professors, accounting for 12.2 percent of the total, 891 lecturers, accounting for 60 percent of the total, 21 instructors, accounting for 1.4 percent of the total and 358 assistants, accounting for 24.1 percent of the total. The make-up of teachers should be pyramid-shaped. As present, it is not this way. Rather, it is small at the two ends and large in the middle. This type of shortage in which there is an unsuitable ratio with a lack of successors must be changed. The way to solve this problem is for there to be rational mobility. Mobility of human talent must be carried out under leadership and in a planned way. We must never encourage spontaneity. The direction of mobility, generally speaking, should be from the coastal to the interior regions, from the interior regions toward the border areas, from the large cities to the medium and small cities, from regions in which higher education is developed to regions in which higher education is weak and from old schools to new schools. There must be a series of correct policies in respect to this. Otherwise, the flow will be concentrated in the direction of Beijing and Shanghai and along the coast. This would not be beneficial to the building of the nation. There must be a clear-cut retirement system for teachers. The various professional titles of teachers should not constitute a lifetime system. Except for special circumstances, a person should retire when he has reached a certain specified age. A group of teachers should be selected from among the postgraduate students who have graduated and graduates of the department

There should be appropriate increases in the numbers of experimental and technical personnel and workers so that the teachers can be freed from dealing with materials, equipment and processing. Finally, there should be a rational quota of teachers and there should be a resolute change in the excess ratio of teachers to students.

5. Gradually working toward socialization of school service facilities

Figuratively speaking people are saying, at present it is not emigrants that is running the colonies but schools that are running the emigrants. The matters that must be managed by an institution of higher learning are too diverse. All such matters as food and drink and living arrangements, building materials, birth, old age, illness, retirement and death must be dealt with and are often not dealt with well. This situation is a reflection of an ideology of a self-sufficient supply system. Under the control of this type of ideology, work efficiency is extremely low and there is a great waste of manpower, material resources and financial resources. Why cannot these backward conditions be changed? For example, why could not the responsibilities for repair and installation, painting and whitewashing, transportation services and cleaning of the school grounds be shouldered by society? As another example, why cannot the state invest in construction of apartment houses so that students could rent them? In Japan is not even cleaning and sweeping the responsibility of a company? Why should we take on too much for ourselves rather than actively seeking for change? Naturally, this is a matter in which we must proceed step by step and one which we must not go at too rapidly. However, a pilot project can be run. I believe that we should be getting started on it now.

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ONTOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FILM BUREAU DIRECTOR ON 1981 FILMS

06140730 Beijing RUMBA in English 0715 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (RUMBA)--Filming has started on more than 60 new Chinese movies to be produced in 1981, China's Film Bureau Director Chen Bo said today, obviously pleased with the year's good beginning.

The screenplays include novels by modern China's great writers Lu Xun, Mao Dun and Lao She, best sellers of 1980, and biographies of famed revolutionaries and ancient poets.

Chen Bo remarked that 1981 is "a year of important occasions." It marks the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution which overthrew the Qing Dynasty, the 100th anniversary of the birth of writer Lu Xun, and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, which offer a wide choice of subjects.

"Our artists are trying their best to produce good films to meet the rising demand for quality and variety," the film bureau director said.

Interest is focused on the production of "Plant Director Chen Takes Office," a prize-winning 1979 story centered on an industrial leader who fights conservatism and bureaucracy in the service of the country's modernization campaign.

"The True Story of An Q," Lu Xun's masterpiece on the spiritual burden of the Chinese peasants; "Midnight," Mao Dun's analysis of the Chinese bourgeoisie before 1949; and "Rickshaw Boy," Lao She's portrait of the underclass of working people in old China, are all being filmed as well.

The "Xi'an Incident" records the victory of the Chinese Communist Party under Mao Zedong's leadership in forging a national united front in the war against Japanese aggression. "Nanchang Uprising," a war film, is about the 1927 August 1 uprising that marks the birth of the communist-led revolutionary army. Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, He Long and many other well-known historical figures are portrayed in this film.

A full-length documentary on De Wu Yatsen and two feature films, one on Zhu Hong and the other on Gao Li, 1911 revolutionary heroes, are planned for 1981.

"It's a real surprise," said Chen Bo, "when Shanghai comes up with three movie hits in one season." "Happy Events," "Laughter in Nuan Village" and "Cave and

Screen," reveal past-present conflicts for Chinese peasants in the country's move for modernization. Chen Bo has seen rushes of all three films and terms them "delightful."

Both the Beijing studio and the August 1 army studio saw the screen potential for the novel "Yu Han and His Daughters," a love story interwoven with a struggle against the gang of four in the countryside.

Chen Bo said rural themes had been dropped for a while in recent years but are now "catching on again," and he is "firmly for it."

China shot 82 feature films in 1980, with young actors and actresses playing half of the leading roles. Some 60 new directors won recognition. Chen Bo thought this "takeover" was a good sign. "The young must be given every opportunity. Training courses and forums are planned to help them acquire more experience and develop their own styles," he declared.

"Chinese films will develop under the guiding principle of serving the people and serving socialism," Chen Bo said. "Let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. We'll stick to that. But we also must overcome such tendencies as not portraying life in China truthfully being divorced from reality, and imitating foreign productions including those in bad taste."

"Backed by its strong tradition of realism," Chen Bo said, "Chinese films will play an important role in inspiring the people in the country's struggle for socialist modernization."

BRIEFS

LIANING UNIVERSITY LAW DEPARTMENT--According to the directive of the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee on properly expanding the proportion of higher education in culture, law and commerce, the Lianing Provincial People's Government decided to establish a law department at Lianing University in 1981. The purpose of establishing this department is to train more persons specialized in law to reinforce the political and law departments. It is planned to enroll 70 new students in the summer of 1981. The number of students enrolled will increase year after year. [XINHUA Shenyang Lianing Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Mar 81]

ANHUI STUDENT RECRUITMENT MEETING--A meeting on student recruitment of schools of higher education in Anhui was held in Hefei recently. The meeting discussed opinions on reform of student recruitment this year and decided that the pre-examination selection of the candidates who want to take part in the college entrance examination on the ground of having the same educational level as the secondary school graduates will be postponed until next year; that proper measures must be taken to insure discipline in the examination halls, which must be set up in county seats, and to guard against cheating tendencies; and that, to encourage foreign language teaching in middle schools, the foreign language scores of students of the technical and professional training schools will represent 20 and 30 percent of their total scores in the college entrance examination. Wei Xianli, vice governor of Anhui and chairman of the Provincial Student Recruitment Committee, addressed the meeting. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 81]

SHANGHAI PRIMARY SCHOOLS--The Shanghai Municipal People's Government has decided that beginning this autumn Shanghai children will have 6 years of primary schooling instead of 5. This decision was made to further improve the quality of teaching and reduce unnecessary burdens on primary school pupils. Beginning this autumn, the new 6-year school system will be introduced in all primary schools within Shanghai City and its suburban areas. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Mar 81]

JIANGSU LITERATURE AND ART--A symposium of writers and artists was held by the Propaganda Department of Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee on 21 and 28 February and on 6 March. Attending the symposium were the responsible comrades from literary-art departments at provincial and municipal levels and full-time as well as part-time writers and artists, totalling 200 persons. All participants discussed new trends of literary-art work, studied the new situation and new problems with regard to

Jiangxi Province's literary-art development, and discussed how to uphold the most fundamental principles and the "two-hundred" principle in literary-art creation. The writers and artists pledged to create more and better works to praise the heroic images of new socialist elements and pioneers of four modernization so as to cope with the needs of building a new socialist spiritual civilization. A speech was delivered on 6 March by Comrade (Xue Yulin), head of the Propaganda Department of the Provincial Party Committee. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 81]

NANJING UNIVERSITY POLITICAL WORK--Nanjing, 11 Mar (XINHUA)--Nanjing University is giving full scope to the role of its political work cadres in strengthening ideological and political work among the students. Training classes and other activities sponsored by the university party committee are building up the contingent of political work cadres, some of them used to prefer other professional work and some others could not feel at ease with their work. To help them do their work contentedly, the party committee has also laid down a specific rule that a political cadre will get the same kind of treatment as a teacher who is a graduate of the same year when it comes to evaluating the political cadre's position, title and wage grade. Now each department of the university has a student work group in charge of over-all ideological and political work among the students under the leadership of the department's general party branch. Besides, there are student political instructors in all departments and the university is trying out the system of assigning a teacher in charge of each of a number of selected classes. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0039 GMT 11 Mar 81]

HUNAN SCHOOL BUILDING OCCUPATION--The Hunan Provincial People's Government issued a circular on 11 March asking the various localities of the province to properly solve the problems about returning the occupied school buildings. If an agreement has been reached between an occupying unit and the relevant school, it must be executed without fail. If an agreement has not been concluded, the two sides should work out one in accordance with the spirit of consultation and making concessions with each other. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1315 GMT 15 Mar 81]

ILIN ADVANCED POLICE CONGRESS--Jilin Province held its first congress of advanced units and individuals merged in the provincial people's armed police forces from 10 to 12 March. The congress, held in Changchun Municipality, summoned 46 advanced collectives and 80 advanced individuals. It is the first gathering of forces following the administrative transfer of the people's armed police forces to public security organs. The congress called on the success of cadres and fighters in the people's armed police force, while earnestly studying and implementing the spirit of the work conference convened by the central authorities, to vigorously study and discuss the spirit of Lei Feng and strive to modernize the armed police force. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 81]

SEI REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH--Jiangxi League, Nei Mongol autonomous region, achieved new success in curbing population growth. In 1981, the league's population growth rate declined to 9.1 per thousand. The league conducted some 4,000 sterilization operations last year. Of the league's 15 cities, counties and banners, 9 achieved a population growth rate under 10 per thousand. As of early March, more than 21,000 couples in the league had signed pledges willing to have only one child. [Beijing Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Mar 81]

HEILONGJIANG UNIVERSITY POLITICAL WORK--Harbin, 11 Mar (XINHUA)--Harbin Teachers University has established a student work department which has 33 political instructors and assigned teachers to be in charge of some of the classes as part of its effort to build up the ranks of political work cadres and do a good job of ideological and political work among students. With the contingent of political work cadres stabilized, these cadres are making frequent investigations and study of the students' thinking. In their education in the party's four fundamental principles, the political cadres are singling out party leadership as the matter of key importance for the students to realize that, just as there could be no new China without party leadership, there will be no progress in building China into a modern, socialist power without it. Party course study groups such as that run by a political cadre of a department have enabled the students to understand the nature and task of the party and how to be a glorious party member. Many classes have done likewise, holding discussions on the communist perspective of life to help the students become determined to work for the cause of communism. [QW170006 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0044 GMT 11 Mar 81]

SHANGHAI THEATRICAL SYMPOSIUM--The Propaganda Department of Shanghai Municipal Party Committee recently called a large-scale discussion meeting on further development of the Beijing and Kunqu operas. Chen Yi, deputy secretary of Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, presided over the symposium which was attended by Director of Shanghai Culture Bureau Li Taicheng and noted figures from Shanghai's Beijing and Kunqu opera circles. The symposium discussed how to inherit and reform Beijing and Kunqu opera, and also studied the question of creating new plays to keep pace with current demands, and worked out new methods to train as well as give full play to talented people. All comrades called for still greater efforts to reform the management system and further arouse the enthusiasm of art troupe members. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 81]

SICHUAN POPULATION GROWTH--Sichuan's natural population growth rate fell to 4.4 per 1,000 last year. Some 71 percent of babies born during the year were single children. Over 80 percent of the province's 2.3 million couples of child-bearing age who have only one child have voluntarily applied to take out single-child certificates. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 81]

CHENGDU POPULATION--In 1980, the natural population growth rate in Chengdu was 5.21 per 1,000, a reduction of 1.99 per 1,000 over 1979. At present, 113,900 couples in the municipality have received one-child certificates. This accounts for 85.36 percent of the total number of couples with only one child. In 43 communes, the population growth rate has been reduced to 5 per 1,000. In the 10 years since 1970, the birth rate in the municipality has been reduced by 260,000 persons. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 81]

HUNAN EDUCATION CONFERENCE--The Hunan provincial conference on educational work was held in Changsha City from 25 February to 6 March. The conference called for still greater efforts to eliminate the influence of left-deviationist thinking and implement the instruction on educational work issued by the secretariat of the Party Central Committee and the guidelines adopted by the national discussion meeting on educational work. It was pointed out at the conference that without eliminating the harmful influence of "left" ideas, it would be impossible to better readjust Hunan's educational work and further improve the quality of education.

In the future, greater efforts should be made to step up ideological-political work and further promote the movement to learn from Lei Feng and "five streams" and "four beauties" activities among the masses of students. Some 440 persons attended the conference, including Jiao Linxi, secretary of the Hunan Provincial Party Committee. He elaborated in his speech the importance of strengthening and improving the party leadership over educational work. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 14 Mar 81]

QINGHAI CYL SESSION--The Sixth Qinghai Provincial CYL Committee held its second enlarged session in Xining municipality from 25 February to 6 March in order to draft work tasks for 1981. The session called on CYL organizations at all levels to conduct ideological and political work as a central task, do a good job in conducting education on the situation on the basis of upholding the four basic principles and vigorously educate youths on ardent love for the party and country and on communist morality. Efforts should be made to pay attention to youth's problems, listen to their opinions and respond to their demands so as to truly build CYL organizations into a home for youths. [SEK141133 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Mar 81]

TIANJIN POPULATION GROWTH RATE--Tianjin, 14 Mar (XINHUA)--The natural population growth rate of Tianjin municipality dropped from 8.66 per thousand in 1979 to 7.23 per thousand in 1980. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0101 GMT 14 Mar 81]

ANHUI POPULATION GROWTH--In 1980 Anhui Province's natural population growth rate went below 10 per thousand for the first time. Compared with 1979, 182,900 fewer babies were born in 1980. Statistics of the departments concerned show that 1.43 million birth control operations were performed in the province in 1980, which was 300,000 more than 1979. The natural population growth rate dropped from 13.74 per thousand in 1979 to 9.9 per thousand in 1980. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 81]

GUANGDONG EDUCATION MEETING--Recently, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government held a meeting for the provincial governor's office and listened to the contents of the national forum on education reported by the Guangdong Culture and Education office and the main problems of education in the province. The meeting pointed out that governments at all levels and departments concerned must pay serious attention to education work, help solve concrete problems and make new decisions on developing education throughout the province. The participants revealed that the education fund in the province this year is slightly higher and will increase each year. They pointed out that in addition to the 9.5 million yuan investment in capital construction for institutes of higher learning, funds can be appropriately increased for other types of construction work. The various prefectures, municipalities and counties must allocate some funds from local revenue to repair middle and primary school buildings. The province has decided to establish a leadership group for transforming the structure of middle school education. [HK161415 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 12 Mar 81]

GUANGZHOU HISTORICAL SYMPOSIUM--Guangzhou, 13 Mar (XINHUA)--A symposium on the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (1851-1864) is being held in Guangzhou to commemorate the 130th anniversary of the largest of peasant uprisings in China's history. The symposium began on 8 March and participants will later move to Guiping and Guilin in Guangxi. Over 170 papers will be presented at the meeting evaluating the nature and historic role of the Taipings as well as the guiding thought and leaders behind the movement. The 12-day symposium is being attended by 210 historians, professors, specialists and scholars from Beijing and other parts of the country. Also attending the meeting are Professors Charles Curwen from England, Frederic Wakeman from the U.S.A. and Shinji Kojima from Japan. The participants will visit the home of peasant leader, Hong Xiquan, in Hua county, Guangdong, and Jintain village in Guiping county, Guangxi, where the peasant revolution began. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 13 Mar 81]

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